



CITY OF FRISCO
2006-2010
CDBG
CONSOLIDATED PLAN

JULY 19, 2005

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City of Frisco Consolidated Plan FY 2006-2010

Executive Summary

The City of Frisco has a strong historic heritage. Founded in 1902, as a stop on the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad, Frisco remained a small town until around the mid-1990s. Today, the fast growing City boasts an estimated population of 78,000 and is proactively working to address the needs of the growing community.

The 2006-2010 Consolidated Plan and corresponding documents such as the Social Service Needs Assessment was the City's first comprehensive review of the housing and community development needs of low and moderate income households in the City. The goal of this work is determine the best ways to invest Community Development Block Grant resources over the next 5 years. This plan will use the data to highlight the needs and the corresponding goals and objectives the City has set forth to attempt to meet those needs.

Specifically, this plan found the strong needs to be in the areas of support for social service organizations, support for development of affordable housing opportunities, especially for low-income seniors and community development efforts in lower income neighborhoods such housing rehabilitation programs for low-income homeowners.

Strategic Plan Mission

To support low to moderate income families and develop neighborhoods in the City of Frisco through economic development, revitalization and social service support.

General Questions – Overview of Jurisdiction and Meeting Underserved Needs

Based on Frisco's upper quartile calculation for low-mod census tracts, there are 4 qualifying tracts which have a low-mod population in excess of 38.4% of the census tract. These include:

- *Area 1:* Northwest Frisco from Dallas Tollway to FM 423, south of Highway 380 and north of the creek.
- *Area 2:* The Stonebrook/Preston North Estate area – South of Main, west of Preston, east of Parkwood and north of Lebanon Road. This also encompasses the Trailer Park area at Lebanon and Preston. This captures a portion of the downtown area, from Main St. South and from Parkwood/5th Street East. This track contains 216 units of tax credit housing that were built in the late 90's.
- *Area 3:* The Hackberry Area – North of Lebanon, West of 423 and South of Main to the city border.
- *Area 4:* Frisco Square/Stadium area -- From the Dallas Parkway, South of Eldorado Parkway, to Frisco Street, to North County Road, to Main St. Bordered on the west by

5th street from Main South to the entrance to Exide, returning to the Dallas Parkway and bordered in the sought by Stonebrook to the Railroad.

- *Area 5:* The Stonebriar Creek Estates Area – North of 121, West of the Collin County line, East of the Railroad and South of the creek.

In addition, to the tracts identified by the Census data as predominately low and moderate income, the City of Frisco intends to focus on two additional target neighborhoods which were not reflected as low and moderate income in the 2000 Census, but currently have a significant population of lower income households. It is envisioned that these two areas, along with Area 2 will be the City's primary areas for investment of CDBG resources due to the high concentration of low and moderate income households in these areas.

- *Area 6:* The historic downtown area, defined by the Old Town Zoning designation, which includes all of the City's public housing units; and
- *Area 7:* Preston Trace area north of the municipal complex to the Preston Manor subdivision.

Managing the Process – 24 CFR 91.200(b)

The City of Frisco is the Lead Agency for overseeing the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan. The City worked closely with three large social service organizations providing services to low and moderate income households within the City of Frisco. These include:

- The Frisco Community Network, an umbrella organization whose members are direct social service providers in the community.
- The Frisco Housing Authority, the sole provider of low-income housing in the City of Frisco; and
- Frisco Family Services Center, the sole emergency services provider in the City limits of Frisco.

In conjunction with the development of this Consolidated Plan, the City of Frisco contracted with Frisco Community Network to conduct a social service needs assessment of the Frisco Community. In undertaking this assessment, FCN completed a comprehensive survey of and consultation with service providers and citizens to identify existing needs as well as gaps in the service delivery system. Survey responses were received from 37 service providers and 150 citizens which helped inform the development of this plan and specific goals and objectives. Data from this assessment is being used as the foundation for the development of this Consolidated Plan. The Executive Summary of this Assessment can be found in **Exhibit 2**.

Citizen Participation – 24 CFR 91.200(b)

As a new entitlement community, the City Council of Frisco, Texas has appointed the City of Frisco Housing Trust Fund Board to serve as the Citizen Advisory Committee for the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG). In addition to making funding recommendations regarding the use of CDBG funding, the Housing Trust Fund Board is

responsible for holding public hearings and meetings to solicit input on the development of the Consolidated Plan in accordance with the adopted Citizen Participation Plan. A copy of the Citizen Participation Plan and a summary of citizen comments on the plan and how they were addressed can be found in **Exhibit 1**.

Institutional Structure – 24 CFR 91.215(i)

The City of Frisco, as the lead agency administering the CDBG funds, will work closely with non-profit organizations such as Frisco Family Services; private sector organizations, such as banks, contractors and developers; and other government entities such as the Frisco Housing Authority to address the community needs outlined in this plan.

While Frisco is a city of 75,000 citizens, its fast growth (an increase of 200% since the 2000 census) has outpaced the social service providers' capacity to meet the needs of the residents. As a result, many of the service providers who serve Frisco residents are located outside of the City Limits of Frisco. One of the goals of this Consolidated Plan is to both strengthen the capacity of service providers within the City Limits of Frisco as well as to encourage and support opportunities for service providers in adjoining cities to provide services within the Frisco city limits. While the existing network of service providers works well together with regards to referrals and service coordination, the Social Service Needs Assessment also calls for additional effort with regards to a coordinated data collection and information gathering system that could help the network of service providers better understand how to more effectively serve the needs of Frisco residents.

With regards to the Frisco Housing Authority (FHA), there is a strong working relationship between the City and the Housing Authority. The City Manager has assigned a staff person to serve as City Liaison to the Housing Authority. This person attends Housing Authority meetings and works with the City to resolve any barriers the Housing Authority may have in achieving their mission of providing quality affordable housing and services. The mayor is responsible for appointing the Commissioners of the Housing Authority.

Prior to FY 2004, the Frisco Housing Authority had no new units added to the inventory of low-income housing. From 2001-2003, the primary focus was on improving the financial reporting systems, developing staff capacity and expanding programs and partnerships to deliver resident services. In October 2004, FHA purchased and rehabilitated a 40 unit Section 515 Rural Housing property with the goal of preserving it as low income housing for the future. The City has worked closely with the Housing Authority in assuring the plans are processed and permits are quickly issued so that the rehabilitation moves quickly. Since all of the units on the property are limited to 50% of median income households and below, the City also has waived the impact fees that the developer would normally be required to pay on the property.

One of the goals of this Consolidated Plan is:

To support the expansion of the capacity of the Housing Authority to address a broad spectrum of housing issues for low and moderate income families.

In addition to providing CDBG funding to the Housing Authority, the City of Frisco has assisted the Housing Authority with construction and rehabilitation support from the City of Frisco Housing Trust Fund, the source of which is general revenues.

Monitoring – 24 CFR 91.230

All subrecipients who receive City of Frisco CDBG funds will undergo a monitoring visit at least annually to assure that the use of CDBG is consistent with contractual commitments made in the subrecipient agreement and with overall CDBG program requirements.

Priority Needs, Analysis and Strategies – 24 CFR 91.215(a)

One section of the recently completed Social Serve Needs Assessment focused both on the demand for particular social services and the capacity of existing service providers to meet the demand. This data was one of the resources used to prioritize resources to meet the underserved needs. Other resources include:

- A survey of citizens and service providers;
- E-mail requests received by City Council members and City staff;
- A housing market study completed by the Housing Authority

According to the survey of existing service providers, the top three most important needs were:

1. A collaborative location for service providers to meet the needs of Frisco residents in Frisco;
2. Availability of affordable housing; and
3. Expansion and support of existing social services

According to e-mails received by Council member and City Staff, the two biggest needs include:

1. Affordable housing for extremely low income seniors; and
2. Home repair assistance for low-income homeowners

According to the market study completed by the Housing Authority, there is a large gap between the median household income of homeowners (\$90,000) and renters (\$45,000) thus a need for more affordable homeownership opportunities and/or assistance in helping workforce families reach homeownership.

With regards to obstacles in meeting the underserved needs, the greatest barrier is adequate funding for the infrastructure needed. High land cost often makes the acquisition of a building or housing units very difficult, if not impossible.

Lead Based Paint – 24 CFR 91. 215(g)

North Central Texas Council of Governments currently estimates the Housing Units in the City of Frisco as of January 2004 to be 25,724, of which only about 1227 units or about 5% of the current housing stock was built prior to 1978.

All homes funded with the City of Frisco Down Payment Assistance program funds are inspected for Lead-based paint prior to funding. Also, all CDBG funded housing rehabilitation will include a lead based paint assessment and/or inspection as required by 24 CFR Part 35. North Central Texas Council of Governments currently estimates the Housing Units in the City of Frisco as of January 2004 to be 25,724, of which only about 1227 units or about 5% of the current housing stock was built prior to 1978.

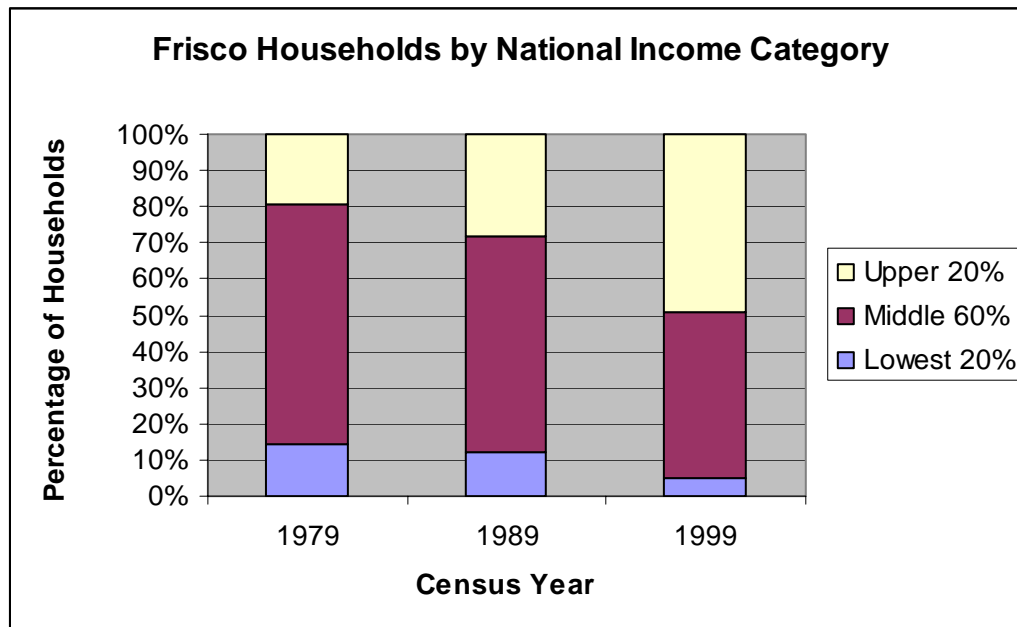
Finally, as the City surveys target areas 6 and 7 to determine the number of low income families, it will also attempt to determine the number of families living in units which were constructed prior to 1978.

Housing Needs – 24 CFR 91.205

According to Comprehensive Housing Affordability Study (CHAS) the critical housing needs of low income households are a small portion in relationship to the City as a whole. Extremely low income households with critical housing needs accounted for less than 4% of total housing units in 2000. Very-low income families with critical housing needs accounted for another 4% of housing units. Among low-income households making between 50% and 80% of median family income (MFI), critical housing needs existing in approximately 8% of the housing stock. In total approximately 16% of the Housing stock in 2000 or 1,930 units of housing were occupied by families with critical housing needs.

In assessing 5 year projections for priority housing needs, it is important to look at the growth of the city in several areas. First, the general population of Frisco in 2005-2009 is expected to grow from 66,400 in 2004 to approximately 100,000 in 2009 an increase of 33.6%. From 2000 to 2004, the City population grew from 33,714 to 66,400, an increase of 50%. Second, despite a continuing increase in overall population, census data has shown a continual decrease in the percentage of lower income families. In 1979, the percent of Frisco households living within the lowest income bracket (20% lowest income nationally) was 14.2% in 1999 only 5.2% of Frisco Households fell into this bracket. In 1979, 66.4% of Frisco households fell into the middle income bracket (60% of income nationally). In 1999, only 45.5% of Frisco residents fell into this bracket. The area of growth for Frisco has been the upper income bracket (20% highest income nationally). In 1979, only 19.4% of Frisco households fell into this bracket. In 1999, 49.3% of Frisco households fall into this category (See Figure 2).

Figure 2: Frisco Households by National Income Category



Data Source: SOCDS Census Database

In projecting future housing needs and growth, it is anticipated that new growth to the city will continue to follow the same trends. With regards to addressing housing needs for the low income and special needs populations, Frisco plans a primary focus on its existing housing stock occupied by low income families. These units are primarily located in Target Areas 2, 6 and 7 and are predominately owner occupied by Hispanic households.

Priority Housing Needs – 24 CFR 91.215(b)

According to the survey of service providers conducted as part of the Social Service Needs Assessment, affordable housing was the second most prioritized need for the clients that they serve. Census data also reflects the challenge that low-income families in Frisco have in acquiring and maintaining affordable housing. Households with incomes under \$20,000 were significantly more likely to be paying 30% or more of the income for housing. Of the 356 households making less than \$20,000 per year, 283 of them (79.5%) are paying more than 30% of income for rent. This percentage also remains high for households making between \$20,000 and \$35,000 per year, with 65% of these households paying more than 30% of their income in rent.

Dallas MSA median income in 2000 was \$60,800. Frisco median income according to Census 2000 was \$79,149. Based on the Dallas MSA figure, Frisco had approximately 2,892 low-income households (80% of median) in 2000. This comprised approximately 24% of all Frisco households in 2000. Approximately, 676 of low-income households were elderly (41% of all elderly households in 2000). See Exhibit 3 for complete income and rent burden information.

Housing demand projections from 2005-2010 are based in large part on the extremely fast growth in the City. Based on census data and market study projects, it is anticipated that an increase of 22,459 housing units will be demanded in the next 5 years (18,243 ownership units and 4,216 rental units) primarily due to household growth in the City. While the Housing Authority reports approximately 140 households on its waiting list for public housing, it is difficult to project needs for special needs housing such as persons with disabilities or AIDS/HIV housing because of the lack of data currently available on the housing needs of these populations.

Based on calls and e-mails received by City Staff and elected officials, there is a definite need for housing for extremely low income seniors. Requests come from both long term residents who need to move to smaller more affordable units as they age and by parents of younger Frisco families who need or want to move closer to their children, but find both the rent and homeownership burden of Frisco real estate too great a financial burden to bear.

Housing Market Analysis – 24 CFR 91.210

Frisco is approximately 30% built out and has a strong demand for single family new construction. The City issues approximately 300 new single family housing permits per month. However, the strong demand for housing has pushed up the cost of land and ultimately the cost of housing. In 2000, the median home price for a single family home was \$157,000 almost double the median value in 1990. Census 2000 data states the median rent in Frisco as \$850 which requires an income of \$34,000 to reach affordability.

There are currently no properties in the City of Frisco which exclusively serve elderly, disabled or persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. **Table 1** describes the number of units which are assisted by local, state or federally funded programs.

Table 1: Properties Assisted by Local, State or Federally-funded Housing Programs

| Property Name | Number of Units | Type of Assistance |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Stonebrook Village Apartments | 216 | Low Income Housing Tax Credit (60% of AMI) |
| Frisco Villas | 20 | Low Rent Public Housing |
| Preston Trace | 40 (including 2 market rate units) | Low Income Housing Tax Credit (serving 50% of AMI and below) |

While the Housing Authority has no tenant-based Section 8, they have applied for tenant-based HOME rental vouchers from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. The City envisions using CDBG funding to help support and grow the capacity of the Housing Authority so that they may better serve the housing needs of low and moderate income households.

Specific Housing Objectives – 24 CFR 91.215(b)

Objective 1: Preservation of existing affordable housing stock

- owner-occupied rehab programs in target areas; and
- in support of preserving existing affordable rental housing

The city envisions using CDBG funds and City of Frisco Housing Trust Funds to support owner-occupied rehabilitation for low-income families as well as to support the Housing Authority and other developers, as needed, in preserving the existing stock of affordable rental housing. Much of the existing inventory of assisted and affordable rental housing has reached the end of its economic life and now requires significant rehabilitation to maintain for the next 20 to 30 years. Both the Housing Authority and individual developers also use Low Income Housing Tax Credits from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) to help achieve this objective.

Objective 2: Further development of workforce housing opportunities for Frisco's low and moderate income families

In October 2002, in the absence of CDBG funds and seeing the need to help its workforce acquire afford housing in the City; the City of Frisco committed \$600,000 from the City's general revenue to create a Housing Trust Fund. This fund is managed and administrated by the Housing Trust Fund Board which has created two down payment assistance programs targeting low-income workforce households as well as moderate income City and Frisco ISD employee households. The programs utilize both local government resources as well as HOME funds from TDHCA.

Objective 3: Development of housing opportunities for low-income seniors

While several developers have attempted to use Low Income Housing Tax Credits to develop affordable senior housing in the City of Frisco, none has been developed to date. In discussions with developers, they can justify a market for extremely low-income housing, but absent the availability of deep subsidies, are unable to find combined funding sources that will financially make a low-income senior property work. The City will continue to work with both the Housing Authority and other private developers to encourage the development of housing for extremely low income seniors.

Objective 4: Support for expansion of the capacity of the Housing Authority to address a broad spectrum of housing issues for low and moderate income families.

Over the last 3 years, the Frisco Housing Authority has been making strong progress in the expansion of its capacity. In 2001, according to HUD, the Housing Authority was on the brink of "troubled" status. With a complete transition of both Board members and staff, the Housing Authority is now in full compliance with HUD regulations and is expanding its capacity with resident services and with acquisition and preservation of additional affordable housing units.

The City has been a strong partner in the Housing Authority's capacity building process. In addition to the provision of CDBG funding for both services and capital improvements to its housing sites, the City of Frisco Housing Trust Fund Board has also provide rehabilitation funding as a part of the revitalization of an aging low income housing property.

Public Housing Needs and Strategies -- 24 CFR 91.210

There are currently 20 units of Public Housing owned by the Frisco Housing Authority. In addition, as of October 2004, the Housing Authority has acquired an additional 40 units of housing under the Low Income Tax Credit (Preston Trace) and is currently rehabilitating the property to serve families at or below 50% of median income.

While the Public Housing units were built in 1961, they have been well maintained and have no significant rehabilitation needs beyond which the Housing Authority is able to provide with its Capital Fund Program (CFP) funding. Funding for the rehabilitation of the Preston Trace property is being provided through LIHTC funds and City of Frisco Housing Trust Fund resources.

Over the long term, the Housing Authority has discussed the ongoing uses of their existing 20 public housing units. These 20 units are located in a neighborhood which is in the midst of significant transition. New zoning requirements would allow modern, up to date units to be developed and the number of affordable units could be increased and potentially targeted at special needs groups, such as the elderly and/or disabled populations. Over the next five years, the Housing Authority, with support from the City may explore converting at least 10 of the 20 public housing units to vouchers so that the public housing units could be replaced and the inventory of low-income housing units could be expanded on the site.

Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e) and 91.215(f)

The City of Frisco has completed the Barriers to Affordable Housing Assessment which can be found in **Exhibit 4**. The City of Frisco has been proactive in attempting to address barriers to affordable housing through the creation of a Housing Trust Fund in 2002. The resources of the fund are used to provide down payment assistance and subsidize rental housing for workforce housing households in the City of Frisco.

Homeless Needs and Inventory – 91.205(b), 91.210(c) and 91.215 (c)

There are 4 homeless providers that serve various needs for Frisco residents. These include Samaritan Inn, City House, Hope's Door and Denton County Friends of the Family. City House exclusively served homeless youth ages 10 to 17; Hope's Door and Friends of the Family target homeless women and children who are victims of domestic abuse; and Samaritan Inn provides solely emergency shelter and services to all homeless populations. The capacity of these shelters and the number of Frisco residents/families served are listed in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Homeless Service Providers service Frisco Residents

| Shelter Name | Capacity | Frisco residents served in 2004 |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Samaritan Inn | 150 beds (largest occupancy has been 85 beds) | 9 individuals |
| City House | 23 beds | 4 individuals |
| Hope's Door | 19 beds | unknown |
| Denton County Friend of the Family | 26 beds | unknown |

Outside of the statistics received from shelters, it is difficult to estimate the potential homeless population in the City of Frisco. Also, while some providers have been able to provide City specific data on the number of homeless, they do not have information on the race and ethnic composition of these individuals.

Frisco did participate in the Point in Time survey in January 2005; however, no homelessness attributed to Frisco was documented by our social service organizations on that day. Frisco does have a sizable day laborer population, many who live with friends, family or in informal group housing settings. Frisco does not regulate the number of persons which can reside in a household, although there are reports, especially in our downtown neighborhoods of large groups of individuals living in privately-owned homes.

While chronic homelessness is a high priority for HUD, the City of Frisco has been unable to document any chronic homelessness, however, according to sources such as Frisco Family Services and the Frisco Housing Authority, the City's small homeless population is transitional in nature. Much of the homelessness in Frisco is attributed to a loss of a white collar job which has led to home foreclosures or loss of rental housing.

Priority Homeless Needs Recommendations

Objective 1: Continue to support existing transitional homeless support services in the community.

Objective 2: Expand the capacity of support services, counseling programs and career development to insulate Frisco residents from homelessness.

As the need in the City seems to be on insulating residents from homelessness, the above objectives are designed to target programs and support services that focus on homeless prevention, including career and skill enhancements as well as foreclosure prevention strategies.

Homeless Strategic Plan – 24 CFR 91.215(c)

For over a year, the City of Frisco has been participating in the Homeward Bound Task Force, a homeless coalition working on a county-wide plan to end chronic homelessness in Collin County. This coalition comprised of cities and homeless service providers in Collin County developed *Homeward Bound: A Plan to End Chronic Homelessness*, in response to HUD's Continuum of Care Program.

In May 2005, the City of Frisco City Council adopted the Homeward Bound Plan by resolution and incorporated this plan as a part of the FY 2006-2010 Consolidated Plan. A copy of this resolution and the Homeward Bound plan can be found in **Exhibit 5**.

Community Development – 24 CFR 91.215(e)

According to Census data, in 1990, the City of Frisco had a population of 6,138. In census 2000, the City's population was 33,714. According to the North Texas Council of Governments and the City of Frisco Planning Department, the estimated residential population for the City as of July 1, 2005 is 78,140.

The city also has a strong commercial base with Stonebriar Center Mall and the surrounding commercial development as well as the sports arenas which generate a strong sales tax base to help support the property tax income to the City.

As a result, much of the public facilities and improvements listed in the Community Development Needs Table are very new or are in the process of being developed with bond proceeds and general revenues. Even in the older areas of the community, the City is in the process of investing \$18 million of voter approved bond revenue in the redevelopment of Main Street and the surrounding neighborhood streets in the Old Donation Neighborhood. The Old Donation Neighborhood is home to the City's largest population of low-income and minority families.

With regards to public services, the City has placed as strong priority on general public services as well as youth services and prevention and response to domestic violence issues. It is envisioned that funding for public services will come primarily from the City's CDBG allocation.

With regards to Homeownership Assistance, the City of Frisco has established two Down Payment Assistance Programs – one for family's at or below 80% of median income, where one adult household member works in the City limits. A second program targets City and Frisco ISD employees with household incomes at or below 100% of Dallas MSA median income for a family of 1 or 2 and 115% of Dallas MSA median income for a family of 3 or more. Both of these programs are funded with general revenues from the City of Frisco Housing Trust Fund.

The City of Frisco, in partnership with the City of McKinney and Consumer Credit Counseling Services sponsors free monthly home buying workshops which meet the HUD 8 hour homebuyer training requirement.

Priority Community Development Needs Recommendations

Objective 1: Focus on development of community facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development

- *In target areas*
- *Directly to low and moderate income families*

While many areas of the City of Frisco enjoy new and modern facilities due to new development, the City is also investing both general revenues and voter approved bond proceeds in the redevelopment of infrastructure in the older and lower income neighborhoods of the City. In conjunction with Community Development Objective #3, the goal of this Consolidated Plan is to invest CDBG resources in target areas and with low income families for specific activities where other resources are not readily available. Specific examples of these activities include public services support directly to low-income families as well as construction support for Housing Authority and other residential properties that are restricted to low-income families where funding from other sources may not be available.

Objective 2: Support Public Services to the maximum allowable cap (15%)

A goal of this Consolidated Plan is to maximize the available resources to support and enhance the capacity of the social service network which serves the citizens of Frisco. As a result, the City is committed to committing the maximum allowable amount of the CDBG allocation to fund social service agencies in the community.

Objective 3: Provide for infrastructure improvements in target areas that cannot easily be funded with other funding sources.

As previously stated, the City of Frisco is a rapidly developing City with many different resources currently available to fund infrastructure and public improvements. The goal of this Consolidated Plan is to utilize the existing available resources for projects where they are already committed and to invest CDBG resources in infrastructure and public facilities in eligible census tracts and target neighborhoods which do not have other funding sources available for them.

Antipoverty Strategy – 24 CFR 91.215(e)

The City has two strong service agencies which are actively working on poverty issues – Frisco Family Services Center and the Frisco Housing Authority. Targeting families living in FHA housing units, the Frisco Housing Authority and Frisco Family Services Center have worked with partners such as the Frisco Library and Collin County Community College to provide both afterschool learning programs to lower income children as well as skill building and training for adults. The Frisco Housing Authority and Frisco Family Services Center currently has one computer learning center within a few blocks of the public housing units and FHA in conjunction with the Boys and Girls Club are working to establish a new high speed computer learning center as part of the revitalization project at

the Preston Trace property. This new center will be an official Boys and Girls Club as well as provide expanded job training and educational services to adults on the Preston Trace site and in the surrounding community. While both centers meet the HUD Neighborhood Networks designation standards, to date the Frisco Housing Authority has been unsuccessful in their efforts to receive Neighborhood Networks funding from HUD.

Using the funds available through the CDBG program, the City envisions continuing to support programs that expand antipoverty programs for both lower income families as well as to families which may be threatened with poverty through homeless prevention strategies.

Non-Homeless Special Needs – 24 CFR 91.205(d) and 91.210(d)

As a new entitlement city, Frisco has had limited access to the data on special needs populations within the City. According to Census 2000 data, approximately 3.6% of our population is elderly and of the elderly population, approximately 34% are disabled. In 2000, that represented about 1200 elderly households and approximately 383 elderly/disabled individuals.

Census data also stated that 14% of non-elderly individuals were disabled. This represented slightly more than 2,000 individuals ages 5-64 years of age. In Frisco, children under age 4 with disabilities are served by Early Childhood Intervention (ECI). In 2004, this program reported serving approximately 145 disabled children under the age of 4.

The Frisco Housing Authority currently reports serving 97 residents in 20 units of low rent public housing.

According to the Social Service Needs Assessment, approximately 37 providers provide services to Frisco residents with disabilities.

With regards to other special needs, such as a breakdown on specific types of disabilities or substance abuse issues or HIV/AIDS cases, specific data on a City-wide basis has been inaccessible. While many providers do keep these statistics and health agencies report them, it is usually on a countywide or MSA-wide basis, as opposed to Frisco City specific data. In discussions with service providers and as a recommendation from the Social Service Needs Assessment, it is envisioned that as the city grows and a larger portion of the client bases come from Frisco, then data systems will be able to report city-specific data on Frisco. With regards to CDBG funded social service organizations, it is anticipated that the City will incorporate a standardized data collection and reporting requirement in their subrecipient agreements to assure that city specific data is not only collected, but can be analyzed consistently across agencies.

With regards to the provision of housing and supportive housing services to the special needs populations, as discussed above, low income elderly housing remains a high priority for this Consolidated Plan. While the Frisco Housing Authority has 2 handicapped accessible units in their public housing and 2 handicapped accessible units at the tax credit

property, Preston Trace. No housing specifically designed for elderly, disabled or special needs families such as AIDS/HIV are located in the city limits of Frisco.

Non-Homeless Special Needs Objectives – 24 CFR 91.215

Objective 1: Connect housing resources for the low-income elderly and disabled

Based on correspondence to City Staff and elected officials, there is a strong and continued need for low income housing opportunities for the low-income elderly and disabled. While different resources such as LIHTC and Section 202 funding are still available at the federal level, barriers such as the high cost of land in Frisco have limited the ability of both private developers and FHA from successfully developing a property designed to serve extremely low-income seniors. A goal of this Consolidated Plan will be to work to identify funding and resources that will make such a property financially feasible.

Objective 2: Support, through public service funding, support services and programs for special needs populations

As stated in the Community Development Priority Needs, the City places a critical importance on supporting social services and programs that meet the needs of the special needs population through funding public services to the maximum allowed under federal law.

City of Frisco Citizen Participation Plan

Section 91.105

Introduction

The purpose of the Citizen Participation Plan is to encourage participation by all citizens, especially very low- and low-income persons, and particularly those living in areas where CDBG funds may be used. Participation includes minorities and non-English speaking persons, and persons with mobility, visual and hearing impairments. The following guidelines provide the steps that will be taken by the City of Frisco to maximize citizen participation in the development and review of the Consolidated Plan.

A portion of the Citizen Participation Plan describes the respective community participation processes developed to ensure an atmosphere of open communication and cooperation between the City, local organizations and businesses, and individual citizens concerned with the health and vitality of their communities, neighborhoods and homes. Area residents, businesses, non-profit organizations, public housing authorities, and other interested persons in each of the jurisdictions, will be given the opportunity to participate in the dialogue that ultimately shapes the details of the Consolidated Plan.

Citizens needing additional assistance to read or interpret this document may contact:

Janet Maccubbin
City of Frisco
Office of the City Manager
6891 Main Street
Frisco, TX 75034
(972) 335-5551 x134

The Consolidated Plan – *Section 91.105(b)*

Access to Information

The City will provide the public with reasonable and timely access to information and records relating to the Consolidated Plan, including the amount of assistance the City expects to receive and the range of activities that may be undertaken. To ensure that citizens and interested groups have access to information that may have an impact on their particular community interests, the following information will be made available before and after adoption by the City Council:

1. Proposed and final Consolidated Plan (Strategic Plan)
2. Proposed and final Annual Action Plans
3. Proposed and final Substantial Amendments to these plans.
4. Annual Performance Reports

Anti-Displacement

It is the policy of the City to discourage displacement of residents. In cases where displacement occurs, the City will follow the requirements of Uniform Relocation Act.

Public Comment

The planning process will provide a 30-day comment period to allow citizens to read the proposed Consolidated Plan and to formulate comments regarding its specific objectives. To ensure many opportunities for public input, draft copies of the Consolidated Plan will be made available at locations such as the Frisco City Hall and Main Library. A reasonable number of complimentary copies will be made available upon request to concerned citizens or assisting agencies. Citizen input provided verbally and in writing will be included in the Consolidated Plan public comment section. A copy of citizen comments and views will be incorporated in the Consolidated Plan, and, if applicable, the respective reasons for the non-inclusion of suggested revisions into the final document.

Amendments – Section 91.105(c)

Substantial amendments shall include the addition or deletion of eligible activities and changes in the use of funds from one eligible activity to another that are greater than 25% of the total grant. The City will provide citizens with a reasonable notice utilizing local newspapers and posting locations throughout the community with at least 30 days to comment. The City shall consider all citizen comments received and attach a summarized evaluation of acceptable and unacceptable comments to the substantial amendment.

Performance Reports – Section 91.105(d)

Performance reports are made available to the public for a 15-day review period prior to their submittal to HUD. Notices are published in local newspapers and mailed to interested parties. Any citizen comments, either in writing or presented orally at public hearings, are incorporated into the performance reports.

Public Hearings – Subsection 91.105(e)

As required by federal regulations, at least three community-wide public hearings will be held on the Consolidated Plan process, programs covered by the Plan, and to hear comments and concerns on housing and community development needs. One hearing will be held during the development of the draft strategic plan, before its publication for public comment. The second public hearing will be held prior to the adoption of the action plan. The third public hearing will be as part of the development of the CAPERS. These hearings will address the City's housing and community development needs, the development of proposed activities, and a review of program performance. In addition, the City's priority ranking of non-housing community development needs will be addressed. Additionally, in an effort to offer a variety of avenues for public participation, designed to accommodate a range of cultural communications and learning styles, the City may offer neighborhood meetings, interactive workshops, printed materials and/or community surveys. Notice will be given in advance of public hearings and in accordance with the following sections.

Access to Meetings – Section 91.105(f)

Public hearings and meetings will be held only after there has been adequate notice. Public hearings will be held at a time convenient to most people who might benefit from the use of funds. Public hearings will be held at places accessible and convenient to most people who might benefit from the use of funds. All public hearings will be held at locations accessible to people with disabilities. The City will provide translation services during meetings for non-English speaking residents, as appropriate.

Plan Availability and Timely Notification – Section 91.105(g)

Copies of the Consolidated Plan will be made available at appropriate government facilities and at other locations frequented by citizens. The City will provide timely notification by adhering to all posting requirements in compliance with the Texas Open Meetings Act. The City will mail notices of the public hearings to interested non-profit organizations, groups, and active citizens.

1. Newspaper Coverage

At a minimum, advertising space will be purchased to publish announcements and required summaries in a newspaper of general citywide circulation. When appropriate, multiple newspapers may be used, including local non-daily publications, and papers serving minority communities. Display advertisements as well as legal advertisements may be used. The City will also issue press releases, and provide background information to encourage press coverage of Consolidated Plan events.

2. Direct Mail

The City will create and maintain a master mailing list of persons and organizations interested in receiving information about the Consolidated Plan. Persons on the mailing list will receive notice of availability of the Citizen Participation Plan, announcements of meetings and public hearings, and notices pertaining to availability of the draft Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, and performance reports.

3. Other Media

The City will prepare, as needed, Public Service Announcements (PSAs) and press releases about meetings and public hearings and provide them to broadcast television and radio stations for their use. The City may also use other media as appropriate, such as flyers, bulletin boards, Internet, libraries, etc.

Access to Records – Section 91.105(h)

The City will provide reasonable public access to information and related records from the preceding five years.

Technical Assistance – Section 91.105(i)

The City of Frisco will provide technical assistance, upon request, to qualified very low- and low-income groups in developing proposals for funding under any of the programs covered by the Consolidated Plan. The City will determine the level and type of assistance to be provided. The City will provide needed technical assistance at public

meetings, to citizens and their representative groups, concerning the Consolidated Plan process and the public comment portion of the plan.

Community Comments and Complaints – *Section 91.105(j)*

The City of Frisco will solicit input from very low and low-income persons, particularly those living in areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used including minorities and non-English speaking persons and persons with mobility, visual or hearing impairments. The Consolidated Plan consultation process will include input from relevant local non-profit organizations and agencies. Public comments received, in writing or orally at the public hearings, will be reviewed by the City to determine if any action is needed. If a response is deemed necessary, a written response will be provided to the citizen. A summary of all comments and responses received during the public comment and plan development period will be included in the Consolidated Plan. If the City receives a written citizen complaint related to the development of the citizen participation plan, or to the amendments and performance report, the complaint will be reviewed, summarized and responded to within 15 working days by the City.

Exhibit 2
Social Service Needs Assessment Executive Summary

FRISCO COMMUNITY NETWORK

Frisco Community Network, a nonprofit organization in Frisco, Texas, has been serving as a networking agency for social service providers in and around Frisco since 1996. With existing relationships with the organizations that were surveyed for this assessment and as a third party entity, Frisco Community Network served as facilitator of the Frisco Social Service Needs Assessment for the City of Frisco. Originally established as the Frisco Human Services Task Force, the organization was run under the auspice of the Frisco Police Department with its original focus of “reducing violence in the home.” With Frisco and its surrounding areas growing in such force, the needs of the community have grown with it – necessitating expansion of the focus and a broader name change to Frisco Community Network. Since its inception, Frisco Community Network has become an area-wide network of social service organizations and nonprofit associations that are dedicated to reaching those in our communities that are in crisis.

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this Social Service Needs Assessment is to provide an overview of social service issues relevant to Frisco, Texas. Social services are services and/or programs provided to individuals and families experiencing difficulty in meeting their basic human needs. Basic needs include physical survival (food, shelter clothing and maintenance of minimum income); adequate preparation for and/or assistance in sustaining employment (workforce development programs, child day care); social support and interaction (intervention, counseling), especially in times of personal or family crises; assistance in addressing conditions related to health, mental health and substance abuse; and help in gaining access to available appropriate services (transportation, information and referral services). These services may be crisis, prevention or ongoing in nature. Offered social services should be available in a way that prevents unnecessary dependency on the services for daily living. Services should be aimed at helping individuals and families attain the greatest possible level of independence and self-sufficiency

This study is a baseline representation of populations within Frisco that are often underserved due to crisis and/or disability. Baseline studies are used to represent and measure currently available data to be used as a comparison for future studies. It is important to note that baseline representations cannot be used to accurately project or infer outcomes as it only portrays current statistics and situations. Baseline evaluations are vital to future studies to accurately reflect trends and the prediction of future needs. While baseline studies are vital for future analysis and interpretation as noted, there are many immediate benefits including, but not limited to, inventory of current services, documentation of current attitudes and opinions, preliminary assessment of possible service gaps to be verified and fully quantified over time and with further analysis.

Frisco is growing at an exponential pace that will have its population quadruple between the years 2000 and 2010. Collin and Denton counties continue to grow in population and

diversity. Although some demographical statistics presented herein seem apparent, they are a necessary aspect of the study in order to get an overall perspective of the city's and counties' growth and patterns.

As the population of the City of Frisco, Texas continues to grow in rapid proportions, the city will see an increasing number of diverse populations and specific needs from its citizens. In order to stay ahead of the need, it is imperative that the city be equipped for the number of requests for assistance.

This assessment will offer the City of Frisco and social service providers assistance in identifying community-wide issues pertaining to Frisco citizens. The objective of this assessment is to develop and enhance the collaboration and partnership between city officials, social service providers and Frisco citizens.

METHODOLOGY

The data contained in this Social Service Needs Assessment is derived from a variety of preexisting and original sources.

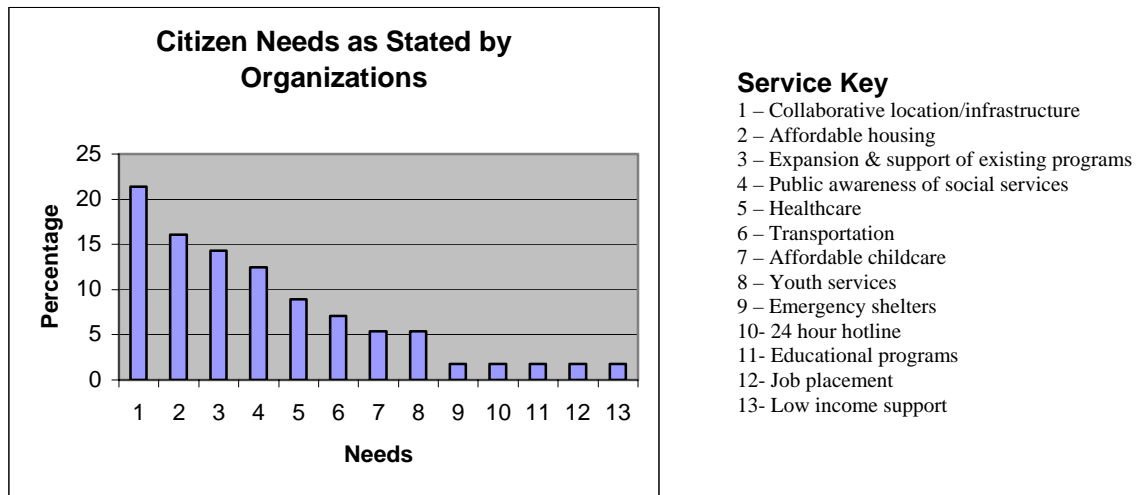
- Questionnaires, surveys and interviews with 54 social service providers and government entities in and around Frisco, with comments;
- Existing data from the 2004 Update and the Homeward Bound Task Force Point in Time Homeless Survey and City of Denton Homeless Study.
- The Frisco Planning Department, U.S. Census 2000 and American Community Survey 2003, North Central Texas Council Of Governments (NCTCOG), housing authorities, Frisco Economic Development Corporation and the Frisco Independent School District; and,
- A citizen attitudinal survey that reflects responses from the populations interviewed.

THE NEED

Social service programs envelop a variety of needs, each specific to the population served. Data presented in the assessment will assist the city in determining current and anticipated demands for such incidences as counseling, crisis intervention, domestic violence and other crime victims, educational programs, financial assistance, housing and shelters, legal assistance, healthcare, resource referrals and special needs populations. The assimilation of data presented in the Social Service Needs Assessment demonstrates the need for expansion and anticipated social service agencies to serve the citizens of Frisco, including crisis, prevention and ongoing services.

In 2004, of the 24 providers surveyed for this assessment that were able to breakout Frisco statistics, a total of 7,830 on-site services were provided to Frisco residents. These statistics do not include statistics from the Frisco Independent School District or crisis intervention hotlines. Given inconsistent and/or incomplete data from agencies, the exact numbers of received services are hard to quantify completely at this time.

According to statements from responding organizations and summarized below, 21.4% of those offering comments state a collaborative location to provide additional services and to serve as an infrastructure to the agencies within Frisco should be the primary focus of the city. Affordable housing is the second (16.1%) most important need for Frisco clients. Expansion and support of existing programs is the third most needed issue for the service providers, reflected in 14.3% of responding agencies. Public awareness of social services (12.5%) was also stated as an important issue for the city. Healthcare (8.9%), transportation (7.1%), affordable childcare and youth services (both 5.4%) and emergency shelters, a 24 hour hotline, educational programs, job placement and low income support were all listed as citizen needs (1.8% each).



Basic needs assistance, including shelter, food and clothing, reflect a total of 69% of all calls received in 2003 through 2-1-1 Texas in 8 North Texas counties. 2-1-1 Texas is an information and referral line for health and human services provided through a partnership between The Community Council of Greater Dallas and the Texas Health and Human Service Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite a lack of consistent and historical data from all agencies, and with the belief that “one person in need is too many,” some basic conclusions can be drawn from this Social Service Needs Assessment. As the facilitator of the assessment and based on continued relationships with the organizations that provide services in the area as well as the statistical data and citizen comments gathered through this assessment, Frisco Community Network offers the following recommendations:

1. Recommendation: Accessible Services

Of the 54 total organizations surveyed and interviewed, 37 have responded (69%), indicating the service providers’ eagerness to respond and to continue or begin offering services to Frisco’s residents. Eight (8) service providers are located within Frisco city

limits with only one, Frisco Family Services, providing basic needs, including financial and food assistance. A small number bring “outreach” programs into the city via organizations such as the Frisco Independent School District. Two providers offer in-home services, including therapy and meals. As reflected in the assessment, the city of Frisco has no facilities for shelters or emergency housing, and extremely limited programs for indigent and uninsured healthcare, disabilities, HIV/AIDS and education.

A. *Co-Location within Frisco:* It is suggested that a feasibility study and concept development be initiated for an accessible co-location for social service programs within Frisco. The scattered locations of providers hinder communication between service providers, inhibiting sharing information, and assisting in public awareness and appropriate referrals. Shared space will improve data collection, assist in preventing duplication of services, security issues, and availability of multiple services in one location. For geographical locations of providers, see the GIS map of providers. Though the individual organizations surveyed support a collaborative facility, the recurring and consistent issue expressed by the agencies is accessible and affordable locations to meet with clients to provide services within Frisco. Commercial property in Frisco is currently running at \$20-25 per square foot. With rental space at such high rates, few non-profits organizations can afford to locate in Frisco.

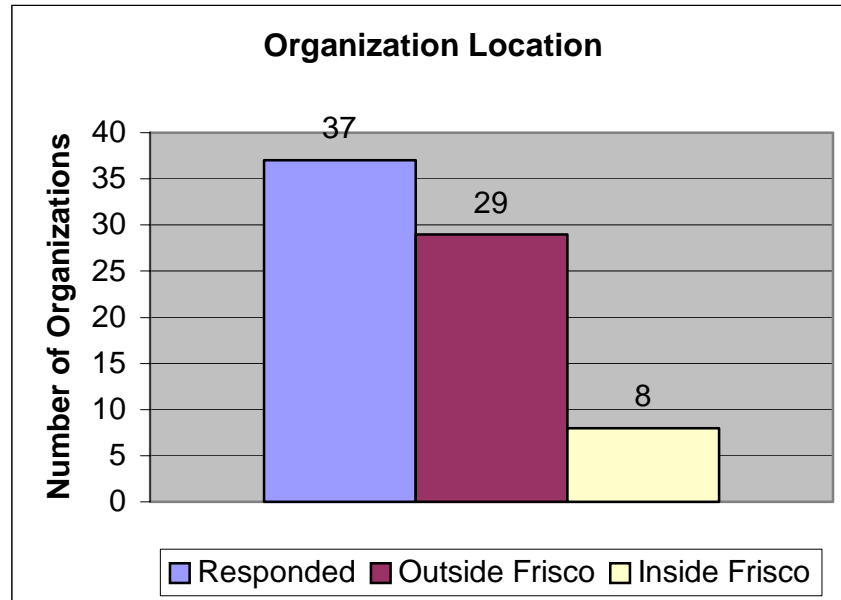
I. *Service Gap or Gap in Services?:* As part of the Assessment, some agencies were identified through which Frisco citizens at poverty level were able to obtain basic services. Similarly, with the increasing population in the area and high average household incomes, several for-profit counseling services have begun services in the general Frisco area. However, there appears to be an ever-increasing gap in services for citizens between these two extremes - middle-income citizens in need who do not qualify under standard poverty guidelines nor have the income and resources to afford private care. The ability to collocate services in the area would provide much-needed non-profit agencies the opportunity to bring their services to Frisco, generate the numbers to justify additional funding, and thereafter be able to establish permanent facilities in the Frisco area.

II. *Increase in Need:* As citizens become aware of the available services through continued and expanded public education of available services, the number of assistance requests will multiply, thus stimulating a rise in demand of providers and programs. With this consideration, an increase in the number of service providers within Frisco city limits or an expansion of affordable transportation services for travel to outlying area providers will be needed.

B. *Transportation to Other Locations*

I. *Providers Outside Frisco:* Of the 37 responding organizations, 29 require clients to travel outside of Frisco to access their services. The city should ensure that public transportation is maximized for all citizens including those with disabilities and that all citizens are aware of the transportation services currently available, in and around Frisco.

- II. *Reasons for Current Locations:* Limited funds and affordability of space for additional locations inhibit organizations from offering programs within Frisco, thus necessitating many Frisco citizens to travel to locations outside of Frisco to access services.



- C. *Expansion of Current Services:* With such an aggressive population growth projected for Frisco, there will be an increase in demand for services to respond to the potential increase in crime and individual and family crises.

- I. *Needs as Identified by Assessment:* There appears to be a definite need for the City to assist in whatever means possible in the expansion of services. This might be done through a combination of programs including CDBG monies; affordable housing; health, dental and mental health clinics; transportation for citizens to service providers; workforce educational programs; affordable, accessible childcare; and outreach services for individuals with disabilities and special needs.

- a) As reflected by the Frisco Housing Authority, there are 117 applicants awaiting assisted housing. In addition, there is no immediate resource for homeless individuals in the Frisco area. As supported by organization and citizen comments, Frisco is in immediate need of affordable housing options. Possible options along this line include CDBG monies, county programs, and other yet-identified means for establishing and encouraging temporary housing solutions.
- b) Understaffed and under-funded social service organizations, lack of accessible, affordable transportation for clients, inevitable economic shifts and constantly changing population demographics often result in a continual shift and call for individual and family needs.

- c) Needs as Identified by Citizens -- As part of the citizen survey, citizens were asked if there were services that someone in their household or someone they know needs, but are NOT receiving (a full listing of all citizen responses is presented beginning on Page 74). A total of 20.8% responded “yes”. The opportunity was then provided to expand on what the needed service(s) was and what prevented the person from receiving the service(s). As reflected by the citizen survey, the following were identified as the top 3 needs of Frisco citizens and the top 3 barriers to receiving the needed service(s). Out of 17 comments offered, there were 32 different responses to needs and 26 different responses to barriers.

Needed Services

1. Healthcare (18.8%)
2. Insurance (15.6%)
3. Counseling (12.5%)

Barriers to Receiving Services

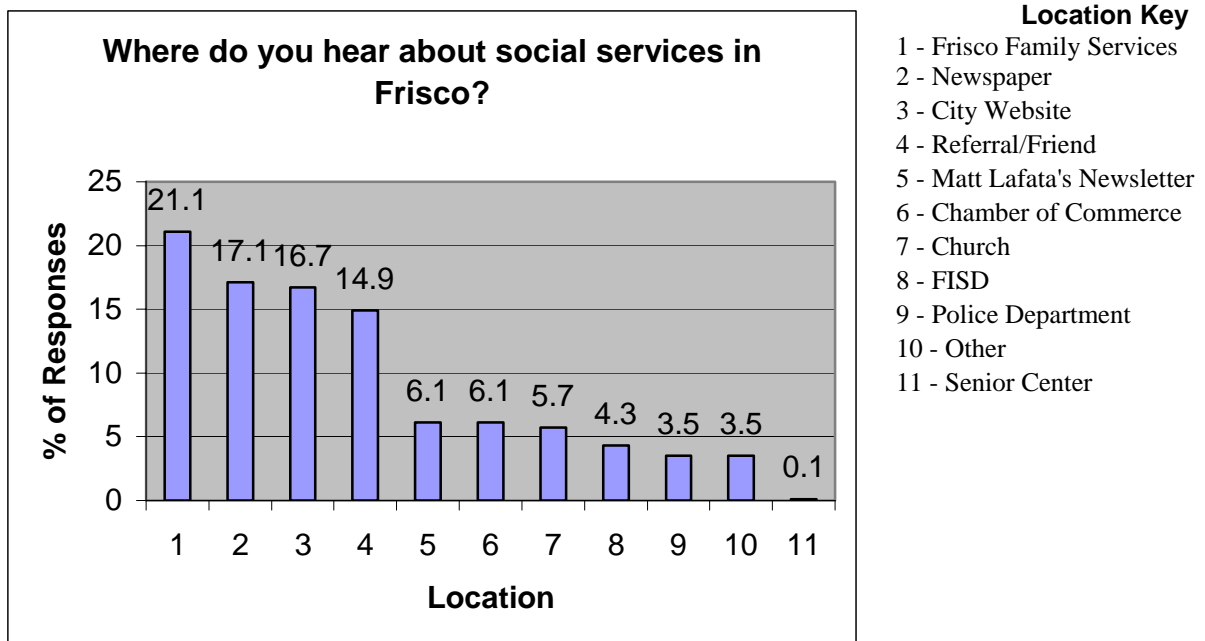
1. Money (52.4%)
2. Unavailable (19.2%)
3. Do not where to go (7.7%)

d) Growth Considerations

- i. The Crime Rate in Frisco continues to show an upward trend: increasing from 14.88/1,000 in 1997 to 32.51/1,000 in 2004. In 2004, McKinney had the lowest crime rate in the area at 18.36 and Lewisville had the highest crime rate at 50.95
- ii. As reported by The United Way of Metropolitan Dallas Community Assessment 2004 Update, there were a total of over 52,000 calls for assistance and referrals to an extremely limited number (7) of service providers in Collin and Denton counties, in 2003. Assistance and referral calls can include crisis intervention, other social service needs or general community information. It was not possible to separate the above total calls into specific needs or within specific geographic needs within Denton and Collin Counties. However, with population being the key determinant, it is a fair assumption that Frisco is receiving close to its proportionate share of such calls.
- iii. With the growing population and resulting increase in crime and calls for assistance, the need for affordable, accessible social service providers in the Frisco area will continue to increase proportionately over the coming years. It is strongly recommended that the City of Frisco, combined with other municipal entities, private organizations, volunteer organizations, and non-profit providers work together to maximize the resources available in a proactive manner BEFORE the situation gets out of control.

2. *Recommendation: City-Wide Awareness Campaign*

Based on surveys returned from organizations and comments from the citizen survey, there is little public awareness of what is in the area and how citizens can access the services that are offered. Of the 150 respondents to the citizen survey, when asked if they felt they had enough information about services to respond to each question, a total of 27.7% answered they did NOT feel they had enough information, indicating a lack of public awareness within the community of available social services. The majority of citizens responding to the survey (see below) noted that Frisco Family Services Center and the newspaper were the primary sources of information that they trust and turn to during crisis. The use of these services to increase awareness of services available in the area should be maximized while also taking advantage of unmet potential through such resources as the City website, Focal Point, and other city communication methods.



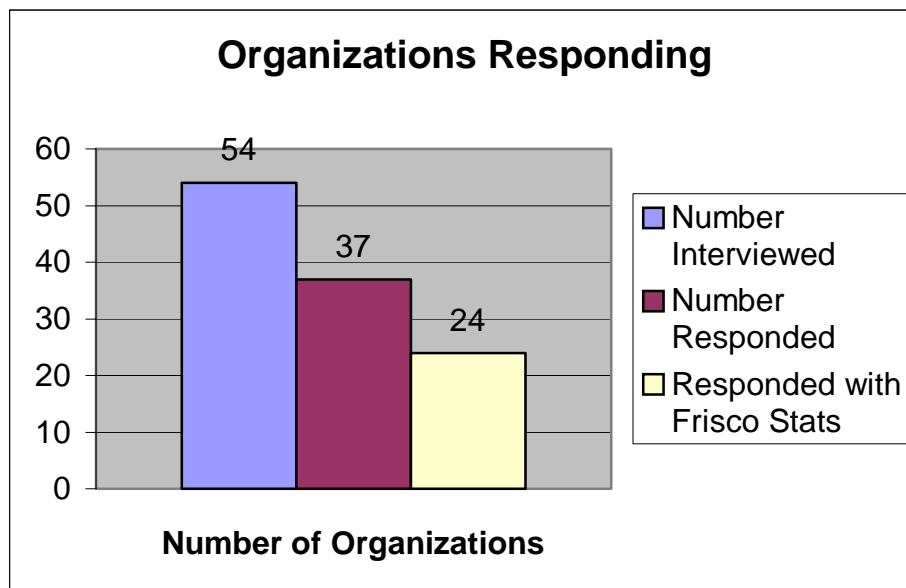
Note: Respondents may have marked more than one response.

A. ***Education on Available Services:*** Public awareness is a critical aspect in educating the citizens of Frisco on available services and programs, thus increasing the knowledge of residents' options during crisis. A collaborative public awareness campaign should be initiated with cooperation between the city and social service agencies.

I. ***Marketing with Dignity:*** Service resistance is a deterrent to citizens receiving assistance during times of need. Embarrassment and pride are often cited as reasons for not seeking assistance. Marketing attempts should be targeted to reassure locations and programs will provide confidentiality and dignity.

3. *Recommendation: Consistent Data Collection*

As noted in much of the information provided on Service Providers, a great deal of statistical information on calls for service, areas of service, and service types are inconsistent, unknown, confidential and/or difficult to obtain due to a lack of staffing and resources. Current data reported in this assessment reflect inconsistencies that include varying fiscal/reporting years, the use of different definitions, and incomplete historical data. As a result, the data that is available is hard to measure as it cannot be easily combined and projected to make logical conclusions. This is especially true when attempting to compile such data specifically as it relates to services being provided or used within Frisco.



- A. **Consistent Data:** A data collection method should be implemented that will facilitate consistent reporting of demographics and illustrate the range of citizen needs. If a co-location was available to providers who currently offer services outside Frisco, a reporting mechanism can be required as part of the location contract. Service providers currently within Frisco should also be encouraged to participate in the data collection program to enhance consistency of information from all providers. Despite past efforts by other agencies, attempts to coordinate data have proven more difficult than expected due to confidentiality requirements and other issues relevant to the industry. Any offers to work with agencies, groups, and other government entities to work toward standardizing the data collection and making future studies more relevant and informational should be encouraged and promoted.
- I. **Collection Method:** One option available is MetSYS, an existing reporting method that provides a human service management system, and is managed by the Community Council of Greater Dallas. The system coordinates and tracks clients, staff and organizations to improve the efficiency of services,

choices of clients, and coordination of services from multiple organizations, thus ensuring the consistency necessary for future studies within the area.

SUGGESTED STUDIES

This needs assessment should serve as a baseline study for the city of Frisco. It is recommended that the city consider completing further assessments at least every three years. With the implementation of the suggested recommendations, accurate data will be available for subsequent longitudinal studies.

On an immediate basis, it is highly recommended that a series of focus groups be established to help in establishing communication between current or potential service providers, city officials, county officials, lending institutions, volunteer organizations, and citizens. The purpose of such focus groups would include, but not be limited to gathering information on data collection methods/obstacles, locational considerations when evaluating options in Frisco, transportation issues faced by citizens/providers in Frisco and other areas, and communication methods to maximize community awareness.

Thereafter, city and county officials can best assess how they can work together, with other for-profit and non-profit organizations to determine what resources they can contribute to social service solutions in Frisco that will have an immediate and wide-ranging impact on as many citizens as possible. Foremost in this effort is being proactive on the need for such services, increasing awareness of the issues and current or future solutions to the issues, as well as planning long-term for facilities and transportation issues to proactively anticipate the needs of the Frisco citizens.

Changes in population and needs vary greatly from year to year due to changing economic and social trends. Due to the recognizable and ever-changing community issues, organizations and municipal entities complete and/or update previous studies on a recurring basis. These provide excellent tools to utilize for identifying trends and current issues. Studies, in progress within other agencies, in the upcoming years include:

- Collin County Council on Family Violence County Wide Needs Assessment
- Collin County Task Force on Indigent Health Care Study
- DFW Hospital Council Needs Assessment for Collin and Denton Counties.
- Ongoing updates from the United Way of Metropolitan Dallas

Despite the additional studies currently in process in the Metroplex and various counties, it is imperative that the City of Frisco continue to document, study and analyze data and situations which are present within its City boundaries in order to help compare and contrast current and future needs with those of adjoining communities.

It is also suggested that the city of Frisco consider further studies in the following areas:

- Longitudinal studies to assist in projections related to area norms and social patterns;

- Effects of corporate and large venue employers on population's demographics and needs;
- Transportation options to providers outside of Frisco.

Exhibit 3
Household Incomes and Rent Burden - Census 2000 Data

EXHIBIT G-5B
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999 BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

| Income Range: | | 2004 Estimated Income: | | Householder Under 55 | | Householder Over 55 | | Total Households | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| FRISCO | | | | | | | | | |
| Less Than | \$10,000 | Less Than | \$11,469 | 195 | 1.9% | 80 | 4.9% | 275 | 2.3% |
| \$10,000 - | \$19,999 | \$11,469 - | \$22,936 | 258 | 2.5% | 134 | 8.1% | 392 | 3.3% |
| \$20,000 - | \$29,999 | \$22,937 - | \$34,404 | 447 | 4.3% | 185 | 11.2% | 632 | 5.3% |
| \$30,000 - | \$39,999 | \$34,406 - | \$45,873 | 630 | 6.1% | 160 | 9.7% | 790 | 6.6% |
| \$40,000 - | \$49,999 | \$45,874 - | \$57,342 | 686 | 6.6% | 117 | 7.1% | 803 | 6.7% |
| \$50,000 - | \$74,999 | \$57,343 - | \$86,013 | 2,268 | 21.9% | 268 | 16.3% | 2,536 | 21.1% |
| \$75,000 - | \$99,999 | \$86,014 - | \$114,684 | 2,666 | 25.8% | 202 | 12.3% | 2,868 | 23.9% |
| \$100,000 or more | | \$114,685 or more | | 3,196 | 30.9% | 502 | 30.5% | 3,698 | 30.8% |
| Total Households | | | | 10,346 | 100.0% | 1,648 | 100.0% | 11,994 | 100.0% |
| Median Household Income | | | | \$78,877 | | \$59,024 | | \$79,149 | |
| Mean Household Income | | | | \$91,978 | | \$111,908 | | \$94,717 | |
| McKINNEY CCD | | | | | | | | | |
| Less Than | \$10,000 | Less Than | \$11,469 | 565 | 2.4% | 446 | 8.2% | 1,011 | 3.5% |
| \$10,000 - | \$19,999 | \$11,469 - | \$22,936 | 940 | 4.0% | 694 | 12.8% | 1,634 | 5.6% |
| \$20,000 - | \$29,999 | \$22,937 - | \$34,404 | 1,674 | 7.1% | 672 | 12.4% | 2,346 | 8.1% |
| \$30,000 - | \$39,999 | \$34,406 - | \$45,873 | 1,895 | 8.0% | 616 | 11.4% | 2,511 | 8.6% |
| \$40,000 - | \$49,999 | \$45,874 - | \$57,342 | 1,568 | 6.6% | 464 | 8.6% | 2,032 | 7.0% |
| \$50,000 - | \$74,999 | \$57,343 - | \$86,013 | 5,523 | 23.4% | 820 | 15.2% | 6,343 | 21.8% |
| \$75,000 - | \$99,999 | \$86,014 - | \$114,684 | 4,814 | 20.4% | 600 | 11.1% | 5,414 | 18.6% |
| \$100,000 or more | | \$114,685 or more | | 6,658 | 28.2% | 1,096 | 20.3% | 7,754 | 26.7% |
| Total Households | | | | 23,637 | 100.0% | 5,408 | 100.0% | 29,045 | 100.0% |
| Median Household Income | | | | \$73,488 | | \$46,314 | | \$70,395 | |
| Mean Household Income | | | | \$87,442 | | \$68,691 | | \$83,951 | |
| COLLIN COUNTY | | | | | | | | | |
| Less Than | \$10,000 | Less Than | \$11,469 | 3,391 | 2.3% | 2,126 | 6.1% | 5,517 | 3.0% |
| \$10,000 - | \$19,999 | \$11,469 - | \$22,936 | 5,477 | 3.7% | 3,676 | 10.5% | 9,153 | 5.0% |
| \$20,000 - | \$29,999 | \$22,937 - | \$34,404 | 9,591 | 6.5% | 3,751 | 10.7% | 13,342 | 7.3% |
| \$30,000 - | \$39,999 | \$34,406 - | \$45,873 | 12,535 | 8.5% | 3,417 | 9.8% | 15,952 | 8.8% |
| \$40,000 - | \$49,999 | \$45,874 - | \$57,342 | 12,204 | 8.3% | 3,191 | 9.1% | 15,395 | 8.4% |
| \$50,000 - | \$74,999 | \$57,343 - | \$86,013 | 31,869 | 21.6% | 5,942 | 17.0% | 37,811 | 20.7% |
| \$75,000 - | \$99,999 | \$86,014 - | \$114,684 | 25,490 | 17.3% | 4,130 | 11.8% | 29,620 | 16.3% |
| \$100,000 or more | | \$114,685 or more | | 46,679 | 31.7% | 8,776 | 25.1% | 55,455 | 30.4% |
| Total Households | | | | 147,236 | 100.0% | 35,009 | 100.0% | 182,245 | 100.0% |
| Median Household Income | | | | \$73,892 | | \$55,079 | | \$70,835 | |
| Mean Household Income | | | | \$92,214 | | \$78,119 | | \$89,506 | |

Source: Census 2000, SF 3, Table P55

EXHIBIT G-7
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENT OF INCOME IN 1999

| | FRISCO | | McKINNEY CCD | | COLLIN COUNTY | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Households With Income: | | | | | | |
| <u>Less than \$20,000</u> | 356 | 100.0% | 1,643 | 100.0% | 8,518 | 100.0% |
| Less than 20% | 9 | 2.5% | 101 | 6.1% | 335 | 3.9% |
| 20 - 24% | 10 | 2.8% | 48 | 2.9% | 166 | 1.9% |
| 25 - 29% | 0 | 0.0% | 59 | 3.6% | 223 | 2.6% |
| 30 - 34% | 0 | 0.0% | 59 | 3.6% | 284 | 3.3% |
| 35% or more | 283 | 79.5% | 1,209 | 73.6% | 6,430 | 75.5% |
| Not computed | 54 | 15.2% | 167 | 10.2% | 1,080 | 12.7% |
| Households With Income | | | | | | |
| <u>\$20,000 to \$34,999</u> | 593 | 100.0% | 2,067 | 100.0% | 12,411 | 100.0% |
| Less than 20% | 19 | 3.2% | 134 | 6.5% | 431 | 3.5% |
| 20 - 24% | 44 | 7.4% | 315 | 15.2% | 1,476 | 11.9% |
| 25 - 29% | 149 | 25.1% | 440 | 21.3% | 2,731 | 22.0% |
| 30 - 34% | 102 | 17.2% | 458 | 22.2% | 2,883 | 23.2% |
| 35% or more | 279 | 47.0% | 671 | 32.5% | 4,665 | 37.6% |
| Not computed | 0 | 0.0% | 49 | 2.4% | 225 | 1.8% |
| Households With Income | | | | | | |
| <u>\$35,000 to \$49,999</u> | 440 | 100.0% | 1,296 | 100.0% | 11,975 | 100.0% |
| Less than 20% | 88 | 20.0% | 539 | 41.6% | 3,081 | 25.7% |
| 20 - 24% | 126 | 28.6% | 356 | 27.5% | 4,153 | 34.7% |
| 25 - 29% | 113 | 25.7% | 211 | 16.3% | 2,804 | 23.4% |
| 30 - 34% | 55 | 12.5% | 56 | 4.3% | 890 | 7.4% |
| 35% or more | 58 | 13.2% | 110 | 8.5% | 863 | 7.2% |
| Not computed | 0 | 0.0% | 24 | 1.9% | 184 | 1.5% |
| Households With Income | | | | | | |
| <u>\$50,000 or More</u> | 810 | 100.0% | 2,263 | 100.0% | 23,848 | 100.0% |
| Less than 20% | 486 | 60.0% | 1,726 | 76.3% | 18,247 | 76.5% |
| 20 - 24% | 194 | 24.0% | 340 | 15.0% | 3,375 | 14.2% |
| 25 - 29% | 79 | 9.8% | 113 | 5.0% | 1,254 | 5.3% |
| 30 - 34% | 12 | 1.5% | 20 | 0.9% | 349 | 1.5% |
| 35% or more | 0 | 0.0% | 21 | 0.9% | 267 | 1.1% |
| Not computed | 39 | 4.8% | 43 | 1.9% | 356 | 1.5% |
| Total Households - | | | | | | |
| <u>All Incomes</u> | 2,199 | 100.0% | 7,269 | 100.0% | 56,752 | 100.0% |
| Less than 20% | 602 | 27.4% | 2,500 | 34.4% | 22,094 | 38.9% |
| 20 - 24% | 374 | 17.0% | 1,059 | 14.6% | 9,170 | 16.2% |
| 25 - 29% | 341 | 15.5% | 823 | 11.3% | 7,012 | 12.4% |
| 30 - 34% | 169 | 7.7% | 593 | 8.2% | 4,406 | 7.8% |
| 35% or more | 620 | 28.2% | 2,011 | 27.7% | 12,225 | 21.5% |
| Not computed | 93 | 4.2% | 283 | 3.9% | 1,845 | 3.3% |

Source: Census 2000, SF 3: Tables DP-4, H73

Exhibit 4
Barriers to Affordable Housing Assessment

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| America's Affordable Communities Initiative | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development | OMB approval no. 2510-0013 (exp. 03/31/2007) |
|--|---|---|

Questionnaire for HUD's Initiative on Removal of Regulatory Barriers

Part A. Local Jurisdictions. Counties Exercising Land Use and Building Regulatory Authority and Other Applicants Applying for Projects Located in such Jurisdictions or Counties
[Collectively, Jurisdiction]

| | 1 | 2 |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Does your jurisdiction's comprehensive plan (or in the case of a tribe or TDHE, a local Indian Housing Plan) include a "housing element? A local comprehensive plan means the adopted official statement of a legislative body of a local government that sets forth (in words, maps, illustrations, and/or tables) goals, policies, and guidelines intended to direct the present and future physical, social, and economic development that occurs within its planning jurisdiction and that includes a unified physical plan for the public development of land and water. If your jurisdiction does not have a local comprehensive plan with a "housing element," please enter no. If no, skip to question # 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 2. If your jurisdiction has a comprehensive plan with a housing element, does the plan provide estimates of current and anticipated housing needs, taking into account the anticipated growth of the region, for existing and future residents, including low, moderate and middle income families, for at least the next five years? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 3. Does your zoning ordinance and map, development and subdivision regulations or other land use controls conform to the jurisdiction's comprehensive plan regarding housing needs by providing: a) sufficient land use and density categories (multifamily housing, duplexes, small lot homes and other similar elements); and, b) sufficient land zoned or mapped "as of right" in these categories, that can permit the building of affordable housing addressing the needs identified in the plan? (For purposes of this notice, "as-of-right," as applied to zoning, means uses and development standards that are determined in advance and specifically authorized by the zoning ordinance. The ordinance is largely self-enforcing because little or no discretion occurs in its administration.). If the jurisdiction has chosen not to have either zoning, or other development controls that have varying standards based upon districts or zones, the applicant may also enter yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 4. Does your jurisdiction's zoning ordinance set minimum building size requirements that exceed the local housing or health code or is otherwise not based upon explicit health standards? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>5. If your jurisdiction has development impact fees, are the fees specified and calculated under local or state statutory criteria? If no, skip to question #7. Alternatively, if your jurisdiction does not have impact fees, you may enter yes.</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <p>6. If yes to question #5, does the statute provide criteria that sets standards for the allowable type of capital investments that have a direct relationship between the fee and the development (nexus), and a method for fee calculation?</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <p>7. If your jurisdiction has impact or other significant fees, does the jurisdiction provide waivers of these fees for affordable housing?</p> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <p>8. Has your jurisdiction adopted specific building code language regarding housing rehabilitation that encourages such rehabilitation through graduated regulatory requirements applicable as different levels of work are performed in existing buildings? Such code language increases regulatory requirements (the additional improvements required as a matter of regulatory policy) in proportion to the extent of rehabilitation that an owner/developer chooses to do on a voluntary basis. For further information see HUD publication: “<i>Smart Codes in Your Community: A Guide to Building Rehabilitation Codes</i>” (www.huduser.org/publications/destech/smartcodes.html)</p> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <p>9. Does your jurisdiction use a recent version (i.e. published within the last 5 years or, if no recent version has been published, the last version published) of one of the nationally recognized model building codes (i.e. the International Code Council (ICC), the Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA), the Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCI), the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)) without significant technical amendment or modification. In the case of a tribe or TDHE, has a recent version of one of the model building codes as described above been adopted or, alternatively, has the tribe or TDHE adopted a building code that is substantially equivalent to one or more of the recognized model building codes?</p> <p>Alternatively, if a significant technical amendment has been made to the above model codes, can the jurisdiction supply supporting data that the amendments do not negatively impact affordability.</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <p>10. Does your jurisdiction’s zoning ordinance or land use regulations permit manufactured (HUD-Code) housing “as of right” in all residential districts and zoning classifications in which similar site-built housing is permitted, subject to design, density, building size, foundation requirements, and other similar requirements applicable to other housing that will be deemed realty, irrespective of the method of production?</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 11. Within the past five years, has a jurisdiction official (i.e., chief executive, mayor, county chairman, city manager, administrator, or a tribally recognized official, etc.), the local legislative body, or planning commission, directly, or in partnership with major private or public stakeholders, convened or funded comprehensive studies, commissions, or hearings, or has the jurisdiction established a formal ongoing process, to review the rules, regulations, development standards, and processes of the jurisdiction to assess their impact on the supply of affordable housing? | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 12. Within the past five years, has the jurisdiction initiated major regulatory reforms either as a result of the above study or as a result of information identified in the barrier component of the jurisdiction's "HUD Consolidated Plan?" If yes, attach a brief list of these major regulatory reforms. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 13. Within the past five years has your jurisdiction modified infrastructure standards and/or authorized the use of new infrastructure technologies (e.g. water, sewer, street width) to significantly reduce the cost of housing? | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 14. Does your jurisdiction give "as-of-right" density bonuses sufficient to offset the cost of building below market units as an incentive for any market rate residential development that includes a portion of affordable housing? (As applied to density bonuses, "as of right" means a density bonus granted for a fixed percentage or number of additional market rate dwelling units in exchange for the provision of a fixed number or percentage of affordable dwelling units and without the use of discretion in determining the number of additional market rate units.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 15. Has your jurisdiction established a single, consolidated permit application process for housing development that includes building, zoning, engineering, environmental, and related permits? Alternatively, does your jurisdiction conduct concurrent, not sequential, reviews for all required permits and approvals? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 16. Does your jurisdiction provide for expedited or "fast track" permitting and approvals for all affordable housing projects in your community? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 17. Has your jurisdiction established time limits for government review and approval or disapproval of development permits in which failure to act, after the application is deemed complete, by the government within the designated time period, results in automatic approval? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 18. Does your jurisdiction allow "accessory apartments" either as: a) a special exception or conditional use in all single-family residential zones or, b) "as of right" in a majority of residential districts otherwise zoned for single-family housing? | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 19. Does your jurisdiction have an explicit policy that adjusts or waives existing parking requirements for all affordable housing developments? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| 20. Does your jurisdiction require affordable housing projects to undergo public review or special hearings when the project is otherwise in full compliance with the zoning ordinance and other development regulations? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Total Points: | | |

Exhibit 5

Homeward Bound: A Plan to End Chronic Homelessness and the City of Frisco
Resolution adopting the Plan

HOMeward BOUND

A PLAN TO END CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS IN COLLIN
COUNTY



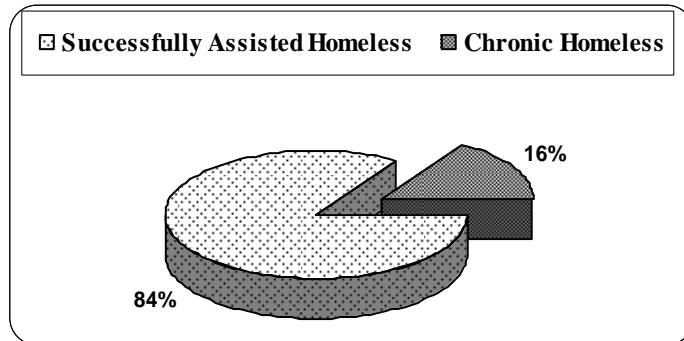
COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS
October, 2004

THE PLANNING PROCESS

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness is encouraging local counties and cities to develop and implement 10-year plans to end Chronic Homelessness. It is anticipated that this plan will be a requirement for HUD funds in the future. The City of Plano volunteered to facilitate the planning process and develop the plan for Collin County.

The first task was to determine the number of chronic homeless persons in Collin County. A needs assessment was developed and completed by the City of Plano staff in collaboration with the Homeward Bound Task Force. A collaboration of homeless service providers and municipalities comprise the Homeward Bound Task Force.

The Homeward Bound Needs Assessment 2004 identified 1,238 persons who were residing in homeless shelters in 2003 and in the state mental hospitals from Collin County. This number was determined through the data provided by the Collin County homeless shelters, transitional housing units, and Collin County Commitment Court. The compilation of data indicated that there are approximately 200 chronic homeless persons in Collin County per year.



According to the Homeward Bound Needs Assessment 2004, the homeless provider system of Collin County is successfully assisting 84% of the homeless persons in Collin County in becoming stable and productive citizens. The remaining 16% of the homeless population in Collin County do not have a permanent home, are unable to take care of themselves, and are over utilizing the health care, social service, and justice systems. These persons are the chronic homeless.

The HUD definition of the chronic homeless is, “*Unaccompanied homeless individuals with a disabling condition (mental illness, substance abuse, physical illness or disability or the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions) who have either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.*”

The Task Force next assessed the housing and services available to the chronic homeless in Collin County. Currently, housing for the chronic homeless has consisted of Wichita Falls State Mental Hospital, private residential treatment (usually a 14 day maximum stay), or the Collin County Jail. There is no other housing for this population at this time. Supportive services include outpatient mental health and substance abuse treatment which are provided through North Star, a seven county public/Medicaid managed care program. The Dallas Area North Star Authority monitors the services that are provided

by North Star. The availability of long-term (more than 90 days) mental health and substance abuse treatment for indigent clients is non-existent in Collin County.

Without adequate housing and supportive services, the cycle of homelessness continues for this population. A point-in-time survey of the Collin County Mental Commitment Court indicated that one-third of the people on the docket (six out of seventeen people) for involuntary commitment had previously been through the mental commitment process. For many, the state mental hospital is their only stable home.

The following is a list of issues affecting the chronic homeless in Collin County compiled from the Homeward Bound Needs Assessment 2004:

- Inadequate health and human service infrastructure.
- Need for housing for the chronic homeless.
- Inadequate availability of long-term mental health care and substance abuse treatment.
- Lack of follow-up of people discharged from institutions (shelters, homeless prevention programs, incarceration, mental hospitals, and hospitals).
- Lack of public awareness and understanding of mental illness and substance abuse.
- Potential reductions in state funding for health and human services.

Review of the United Way of Metropolitan Dallas, *Community Assessment Collin County 2004 Update*, reveals concurrence with the following critical issues facing Collin County: (1) the lack of a health and human service infrastructure in Collin County, (2) the inadequate availability of long-term mental health care and substance abuse treatment, and (3) imminent reductions in federal funding for health and human services.

A ten year plan was formulated from the issues identified in the Homeward Bound Needs Assessment 2004. The goals were strategically framed using the elements of a plan to end chronic homelessness encouraged by the National Alliance to End Homelessness and recommended by the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness. These elements include: 1) Build the infrastructure, Plan for Outcomes, Manage for Results, 2) Close the Front Door by Preventing Homelessness; 3) Open the Back Door (Intervention). These elements are in gray. The following goals were developed for ending chronic homelessness in Collin County:

GOALS

BUILD THE ORGANIZATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN FOR OUTCOMES MANAGE FOR RESULTS

1. Establish a segment of the health and human services infrastructure in Collin County that is dedicated to the reduction of chronic homelessness through public and private partnerships to encourage effective and efficient use of resources.

- a. Create the administration of the Collin County Plan to End Chronic Homelessness. Increase knowledge of needs and patterns of all subpopulations of chronic homeless individuals. Increase capacity in tracking the extent of chronic homelessness in Collin County.
 - b. Build networking and problem-solving relationships among providers, funding entities, and advocates.
 - c. Implement an educational campaign to increase understanding and public awareness, reduce stigma associated with chronic homelessness, and solicit county-wide support and interest in ending chronic homelessness in Collin County.
2. Develop, implement, and sustain a comprehensive program of housing and client centered, recovery based, supportive services for persons with mental health and/or substance abuse disorders.

CLOSE THE FRONT DOOR BY PREVENTING HOMELESSNESS

- a. Expand case management programs to include chronic homeless assessments and the ability to extend time limits on services for those at risk of becoming homeless. Clients from Homeless Prevention Programs, the Samaritan Inn, Collin County Jail, Green Oaks (a Collin County inpatient psychiatric services provider), and the state mental hospital would be assessed for the need for more services.
- b. Educate personnel who interact with the chronic homeless population concerning the characteristics of this population, including: Personnel from the Collin County Jail, Municipal Jails, Homeless Prevention Programs, the Samaritan Inn Homeless Shelter, and Police Officers.
- c. Improve the collaboration with institutions to encourage effective and efficient use of resources: Collin County Jail, Municipal Jails, Mental Commitment Court, Green Oaks Mental Hospital, State Mental Hospitals, Dallas Area North Star Authority.

OPEN THE BACK DOOR (INTERVENTION)

- d. Provide basic needs (shelter, food, and safety) to chronic homeless persons.
- e. Provide treatment and services (mental health, substance abuse, transportation, employment) to chronic homeless persons.
- f. Create a Jail Diversion Program aimed at the appropriate placement of persons with mental illness who have entered the justice system.
- g. Increase funding and resources available to prevent, intervene, reduce, and eliminate chronic homelessness in Collin County.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The Plan to End Chronic Homelessness will be implemented in two phases. Each phase will include program goals, action steps, responsible organizations, target dates, and a budget. Detailed action steps are located in the goal matrix starting on page six. The Homeward Bound Task Force suggests implementing a pilot program as the first phase of the plan.

Phase One: County-Wide Pilot Program

This county-wide pilot program will begin July 1, 2006. The Homeward Bound Task Force, consisting of the cities of Allen, Frisco, McKinney, and Plano, and service providers, will use Continuum of Care Grant (COC) funds to execute the plan. The budget for Phase 1 is \$168,643. Through the Continuum of Care Grant, HUD will contract directly with non-profit organizations to provide housing, case management, and life skills services, based on this Plan.

At the conclusion of the pilot program, the Plan will be evaluated for efficiency and effectiveness. As funds are secured, housing and services will be provided to additional chronic homeless individuals through the implementation of Phase Two.

The Cost of Chronic Homelessness

Cost for 30 days for 20 persons at state mental hospital **\$255,000/month**

Plan to End Chronic Homelessness

Phase One: County-Wide Pilot Program Annual Budget

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| <u>Administration/Monitoring</u> | \$ 8,432 |
| <u>Housing</u> | \$118,050 |
| Room/Board (20 persons) | |
| Transportation funds for clients | |
| <u>Services</u> | |
| Case Management (20 persons) | \$ 42,161 |
| Case Manager (1) | |
| Office/phone/supplies | |
| Travel funds | |
| Life Skills Education | |
| Total Program Cost for Pilot Program | \$168,643 Annually |

Cost Savings

\$240,946.42 per month

The cost of this pilot program will be \$14,053.58 per month whereas the cost of providing twenty (20) persons housing and treatment at the state mental hospital for 30 days is \$255,000. This cost does not include the cost of the justice system, namely, the police and mental commitment court staff. The preliminary cost savings is \$240,946.42 per month.

Phase Two: Expanded Program

As funds are secured, Phase Two will be implemented. This phase includes administrating and monitoring the plan, increasing the breadth and depth of the organizational structure, and providing housing and services for up to two hundred (200) chronic homeless individuals in Collin County.

Each of the four municipalities will have at least one case manager located within their city limits to provide services to the chronic homeless. The optimum placement of these case managers would be at the local emergency service center, such as the Assistance Center for Plano citizens. These centers currently provide homeless prevention funds in the form of rent and utility payments to persons at risk of becoming homeless. At least one case manager will also be assigned to the County Mental Commitment Court.

The Homeward Bound Task Force will monitor Phase One of the Plan. As funding is secured, Phase Two implementation will begin.

Plan to End Chronic Homelessness

Phase Two: Expanded Program

| | |
|--|-----------|
| <u>Administration/Monitoring</u> | \$ 70,000 |
| • Manager | |
| • Office/phone/mileage/supplies | |
| <u>Homeless Prevention</u> | \$ 80,000 |
| • Rent and Utility funds | |
| <u>Housing</u> | |
| • Room/Board (100 persons) | \$100,000 |
| • Transportation funds for clients | |
| <u>Services</u> | |
| • Case Management (200 persons) | \$264,000 |
| Case Managers (9) | |
| Office/phone/mileage/supplies | |
| • Life Skills Education | \$ 25,000 |
| Total Expanded Program Cost for One Year | \$539,000 |

The funds to implement Phase One of the Plan will be allocated from the County-Wide Continuum of Care Grant (COC) funds. Continuum of Care COC funds may also be used for the implementation of Phase Two. If municipalities elect to contribute other funds to the program to ensure that their homeless population receives services, they may do so.

| GOAL | ACTION STEPS | RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION | TARGET DATES |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|
| <p>BUILD THE ORGANIZATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE COLLIN COUNTY PLAN TO END CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS.</p> <p>PLAN FOR OUTCOMES.</p> <p>MANAGE FOR RESULTS.</p> <p>Establish a health and human services infrastructure in Collin County that is dedicated to the reduction of chronic homelessness through public and private partnerships and encourages effective and efficient use of resources.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a central clearinghouse for the implementation of the Plan. 2. Facilitate the quarterly meetings of the Homeward Bound Task Force. 3. Develop an outcome-based evaluation system of homeless service providers. 4. Develop the methodologies for data collection. 5. Gather housing inventory data through annual surveys to service providers, county and city government, and the general public. 6. Conduct regular point-in-time counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons. 7. Interpret data and make recommendations for plan changes. 8. Prepare annual report of plan outcomes. 9. Increase funding and resources available to prevent, reduce, and eliminate chronic homelessness in Collin County. | <p>Action Steps 1 – 9</p> <p>Phase 1 Homeward Bound Task Force</p> <p>Phase 2 Homeward Bound Task Force</p> | <p>07/01/06</p> <p>07/01/07</p> |

| GOAL | ACTION STEPS | RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION | TARGET DATES |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| Build networking and problem solving relationships among providers, funders, and advocates. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop relationships with Metropolitan Dallas organizations and state organizations. (United Way, Metropolitan Dallas homeless organizations, Dallas Area North Star Authority, Wichita Falls State Hospital, and Texas Workforce Commission) 2. Initiate problem solving meetings with Collin County homeless prevention providers, shelters, mental health providers, substance abuse providers, Collin County Jail, Municipal Jails, Mental Commitment Court, and Green Oaks Hospital. | <u>Action Steps 1 and 2</u> Phase 1 Homeward Bound Task Force Phase 2 Homeward Bound Task Force | 07/01/06 07/01/07 |
| Implement an educational campaign to increase the understanding and public awareness, reduce stigma associated with chronic homelessness, and solicit county-wide support. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiate a public relations campaign. 2. Meet with local service organizations, such as, Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, Lions Clubs, and the Junior League. | <u>Action Steps 1 and 2</u> Phase 2 Homeward Bound Task Force | 07/01/07 |

| GOAL | ACTION STEPS | RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION | TARGET DATES |
|---|---|---|--------------|
| <p>CLOSE THE FRONT DOOR BY PREVENTING HOMELESSNESS.</p> <p>Develop, implement, and sustain a comprehensive program of housing and client centered, recovery based, supportive services for chronic homeless persons with mental health and/or substance abuse disorders.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expand case management programs to include chronic homeless assessments administered to consumers of the Samaritan Inn, Collin County Jail, Green Oaks Hospital, and Wichita Falls State Hospital, and homeless prevention programs. Extend case management services for two years to follow-up on those who are chronic homeless, and those at risk of becoming chronic homeless. Educate personnel who interact with the chronic homeless population concerning successful interactions. Personnel to be trained include: Collin County Jail employees, Municipal Jail employees, Homeless Prevention providers, the Samaritan Inn Homeless Shelter, and Police Officers. | <p><u>Action Steps 1 and 2</u> Phase 1 Homeward Bound Task Force</p> | 07/01/06 |
| | | <p>Phase 2 Homeward Bound Task Force</p> | 07/01/07 |
| | | <p><u>Action Step 3</u> Phase 2 Homeward Bound Task Force</p> | 07/01/07 |
| <p>OPEN THE BACK DOOR (INTERVENTION).</p> <p>Provide basic needs (shelter, food, and safety) to chronic homeless persons.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the organizations such as the Samaritan Inn, LifePath, and homeless prevention providers to provide these services. Request that chronic homeless persons receive a higher priority rating than in the past to public housing and Section 8. | <p><u>Action Steps 1 and 2</u> Phase 1 Homeward Bound Task Force and Continuum of Care Grant recipients</p> | 07/01/06 |
| | | <p>Phase 2 Homeward Bound Task Force and Continuum of Care Grant recipients</p> | 07/01/07 |

| GOAL | ACTION STEPS | RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION | TARGET DATES |
|--|--|---|--------------|
| | 3. Utilize the stock of affordable housing by developing relationships with landlords and advocates for inclusive rental practices for persons with mental health or substance abuse issues. | <u>Action Step 3</u> Phase 2 Homeward Bound Task Force | 07/01/07 |
| Provide treatment and services (mental health, substance abuse, transportation, employment) to chronic homeless persons. | 1. Identify providers and work with them to provide these services. | <u>Action Step 1</u> Phase 1 Homeward Bound Task Force | 07/01/06 |
| | 2. Create a Jail Diversion Program aimed at the appropriate placement of persons with mental illness who have a contact with the justice system. | Phase 2 Homeward Bound Task Force | 07/01/07 |
| | 3. Incorporate life skills education into the case manager's service plan for the individual. | <u>Action Step 2</u> Phase 1 North Star | 07/01/06 |
| | | Phase 2 North Star | 07/01/07 |
| | | <u>Action Step 3</u> Phase 1 Homeward Bound Task Force | 07/01/06 |
| | | Phase 2 Homeward Bound Task Force | 07/01/07 |
| | | | |

Exhibit 6 Demographics and Statistics

The City of Frisco is one of the fastest growing cities in North Texas. Of the 71 square miles, approximately two-thirds of Frisco is located in Collin County, and one-third is located in Denton County. In 2004, the Frisco Economic Development Corporation reported that 75% of the City of Frisco was undeveloped. 2003 population estimates from the Bureau of Census, showed that 47,173 Frisco residents lived in Collin County and 7,953 lived in Denton County. With a 2005 population estimated to be 80,969 by the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG), Frisco is projected to grow to 227,911 by 2030. Between 2005 and 2010 Frisco is expected to grow by 17.4 residents each day. (See the next page for GIS maps depicting Frisco's Projected Growth between 2000-2030 using data from the North Central Texas Council of Government's Traffic Survey Zones).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2000-2030

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | % Change 2000-30 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Frisco | 34,028 | 80,969 | 112,725 | 144,788 | 178,558 | 202,949 | 227,911 | 570% |
| Collin Co. | 492,276 | 652,498 | 749,343 | 844,515 | 939,681 | 1,046,919 | 1,166,645 | 137% |
| Denton Co. | 428,080 | 545,987 | 643,572 | 758,897 | 862,332 | 989,320 | 1,085,343 | 154% |

Source: U.S. Census, 2000 and the North Central Texas Council of Governments

YOUTHFUL POPULATION

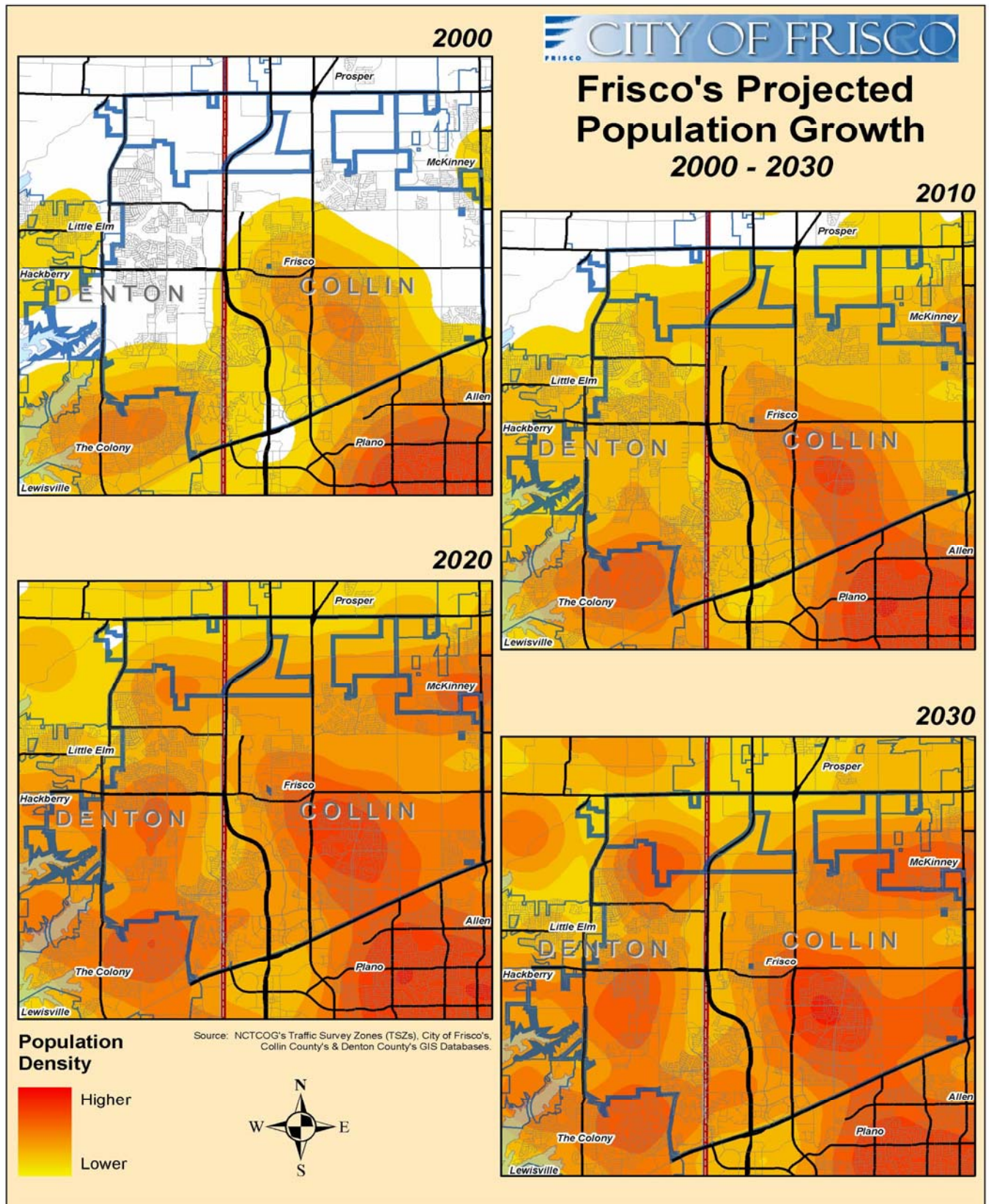
According to the 2000 U.S. Census and the Frisco ISD figures, Frisco is a comparatively young community. In 2000, Frisco had a median age of 31.1 years: much younger than the national median age of 35.4 years.

MEDIAN AGE, 2000

| | Frisco | Collin Co. | Denton Co | Texas | U.S. |
|------------|--------|------------|-----------|-------|------|
| Median Age | 31.1 | 33.1 | 31.2 | 32.5 | 35.4 |

Source: U.S. Census, 2000

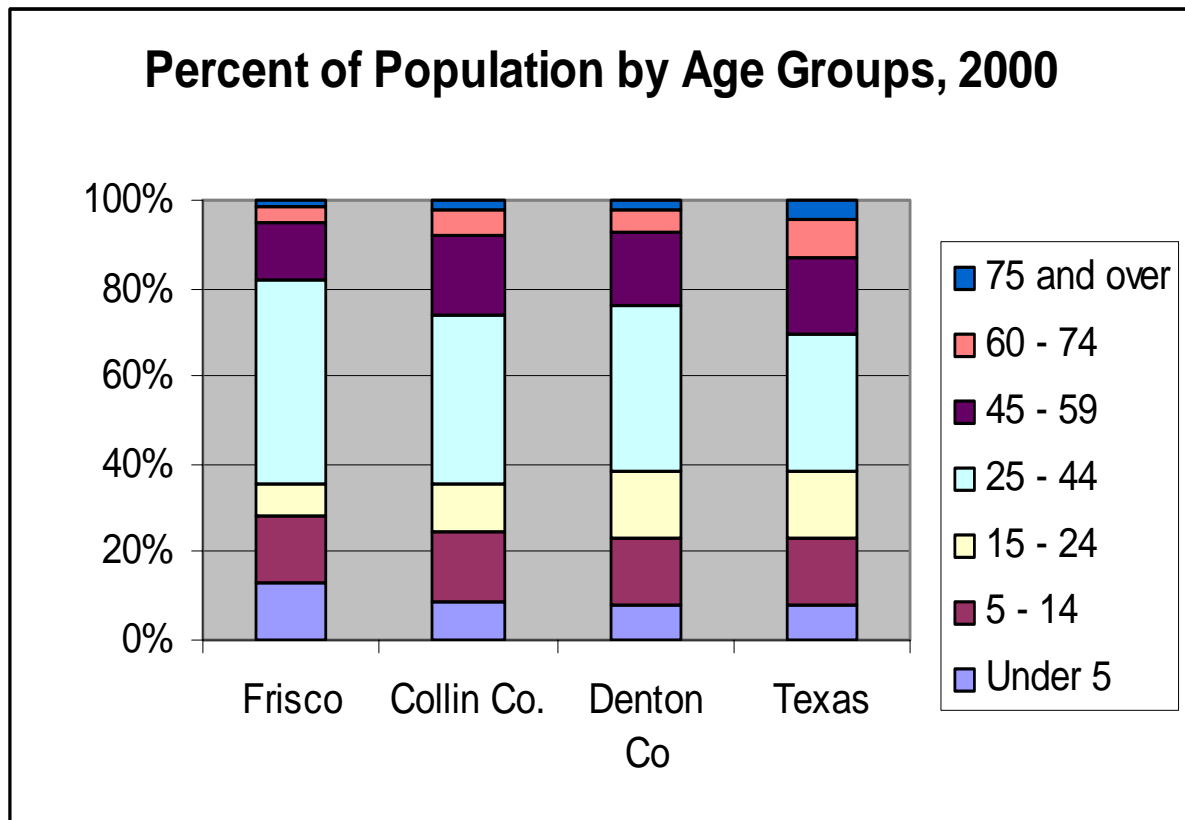
This comparatively youthful trend is reflected in the 2000 U.S. Census, in that 13.0% of Frisco's population was under the age of 5 years, and 28.0% were under the age of 14 years. In addition, Frisco has a high percentage of adults (46.6%) between the ages of 25-44 years (typical child bearing years), which far exceeds the statewide proportion for this age group (31.1%). Just over 5.0% of Frisco's population is 60 years or older, which is a much smaller proportion than the state's 13.3%.



POPULATION BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUPS, 2000

| | Frisco | Collin Co. | Denton Co | Texas |
|-------------|--------|------------|-----------|-------|
| Under 5 | 13.0% | 8.6% | 8.1% | 7.8% |
| 5 - 14 | 15.0% | 15.9% | 15.3% | 15.7% |
| 15 - 24 | 7.5% | 11.2% | 15.2% | 15.2% |
| 25 - 44 | 46.6% | 38.4% | 37.3% | 31.1% |
| 45 - 59 | 12.7% | 17.9% | 16.6% | 16.8% |
| 60 - 74 | 3.9% | 5.8% | 5.2% | 8.9% |
| 75 and over | 1.2% | 2.1% | 2.2% | 4.4% |

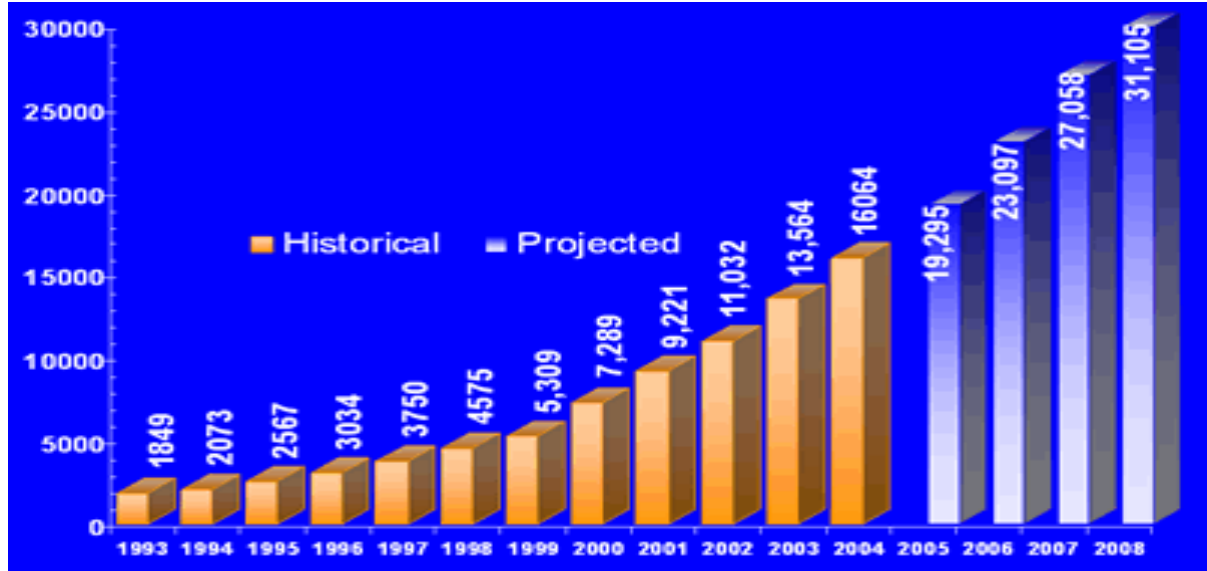
Source: U.S. Census, 2000



Source: U.S. Census, 2000

This youthful trend is further confirmed, in that the Frisco ISD, which serves most of Frisco and small portion of Little Elm, Plano and McKinney, is one of the fastest growing school districts in Texas. Between the 2000 and 2004 school years, enrollment soared from 7,289 students to 16,064 students or an increase of 120%. The Frisco ISD projects that it's enrollment will nearly double again by the 2008 school year to 31,105 students.

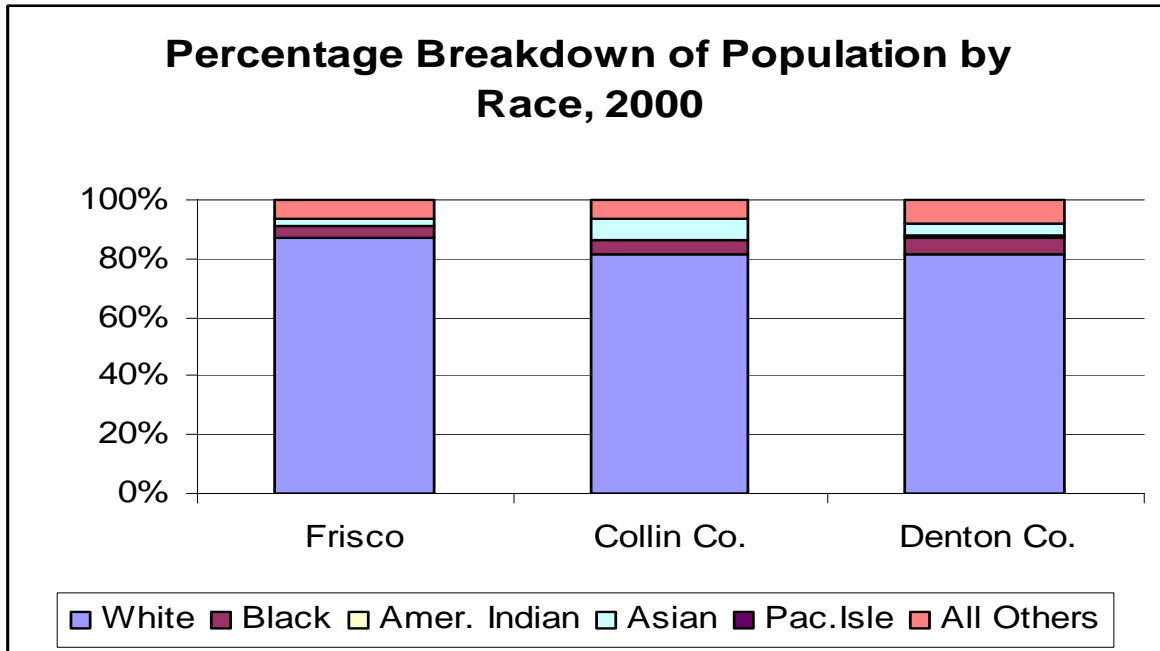
FRISCO ISD HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS 1993-2008



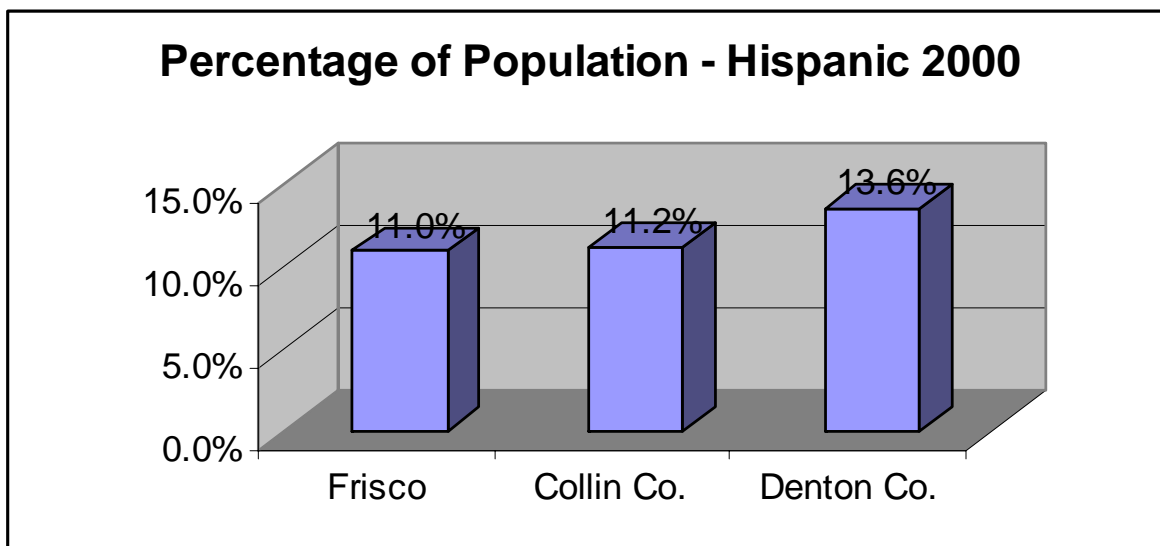
Source: Frisco ISD Website

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY

The City of Frisco and Collin and Denton Counties continue to be one of the least racially diverse areas in the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex. The 2000 Census found that 87.3% of the population in Frisco was White, 3.7% Black/African American, and 2.1% to be Asian. The Census also found that 11.0% of population in Frisco identified itself as Hispanic.



Source: U.S. Census, 2000



Source: U.S. Census, 2000

As Frisco continues in its rapid growth, the racial and ethnic diversity is expected to change. Student enrollment data from the Frisco ISD in the 2004 – 2005 school year, which is more current indicator of racial and ethnic diversity shows that 69.7% of the students were White, 12.9% were Hispanic, 8.9% were Black, and 7.7% were Asian.

| Frisco ISD Historical Student Ethnicity 1990-2004 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Year* | # White | % White | # Hispanic | % Hispanic | # Af. Amer. | % Af. Amer. | # Other | % Other | | |
| 90-91 | 979 | 69 | 394 | 27.8 | 41 | 2.9 | 5 | 0.4 | | |
| 91-92 | 1073 | 68.7 | 441 | 28.2 | 38 | 2.4 | 10 | 0.6 | | |
| 92-93 | 1183 | 69.1 | 485 | 28.3 | 36 | 2.1 | 9 | 0.5 | | |
| 93-94 | 1358 | 70.3 | 513 | 26.5 | 39 | 2 | 23 | 1.2 | | |
| | | | | | | | # Asian | % Asian | # Native Am. | % Native Am. |
| 94-95 | 1556 | 72 | 528 | 24.4 | 50 | 2.3 | 17 | 0.8 | 9 | 0.4 |
| 95-96 | 1994 | 74.1 | 590 | 21.9 | 74 | 2.7 | 19 | 0.7 | 15 | 0.6 |
| 96-97 | 2318 | 75.5 | 582 | 19 | 119 | 3.9 | 29 | 0.9 | 21 | 0.7 |
| 97-98 | 2873 | 77.3 | 621 | 16.7 | 153 | 4.1 | 43 | 1.2 | 25 | 0.7 |
| 98-99 | 3483 | 77.9 | 693 | 15.5 | 190 | 4.2 | 76 | 1.7 | 31 | 0.7 |
| 99-00 | 4293 | 77.3 | 802 | 14.4 | 287 | 5.2 | 133 | 2.4 | 39 | 0.7 |
| 00-01 | 5519 | 76.3 | 976 | 13.5 | 462 | 6.4 | 230 | 3.2 | 47 | 0.6 |
| 01-02 | 6863 | 73.9 | 1250 | 13.5 | 705 | 7.6 | 401 | 4.3 | 72 | 0.8 |
| 02-03 | 8085 | 72.6 | 1471 | 13.2 | 869 | 7.8 | 631 | 5.7 | 88 | 0.8 |
| 03-04 | 9432 | 71 | 1740 | 13.1 | 1087 | 8.2 | 911 | 6.9 | 114 | 0.9 |
| 04-05 | 11,278 | 69.7 | 2088 | 12.9 | 1443 | 8.9 | 1248 | 7.7 | 133 | 0.8 |
| * Fall Data | | | | | | | | | | |

According to the U.S Census, American Community Survey, 16% of the residents living in Collin County were foreign born: while 14% of Denton County residents were foreign born. For both counties, 50% of the population was native Texans.

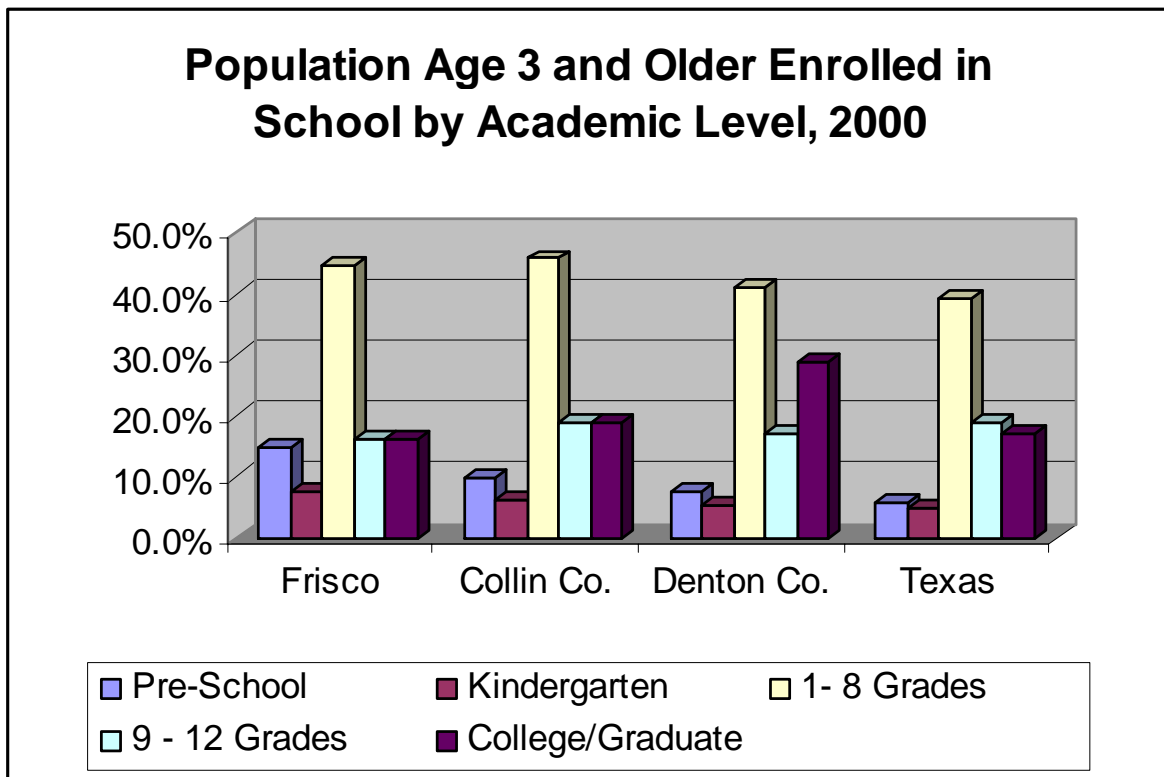
Among people at least five years old living in Collin County, 21% spoke a language other than English at home. Of those not speaking English at home, 47% spoke Spanish and 53% spoke some other language. Denton County had a similar breakdown with 17% who spoke a language other than English at home: with 63% of those speaking Spanish.

SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

EDUCATION

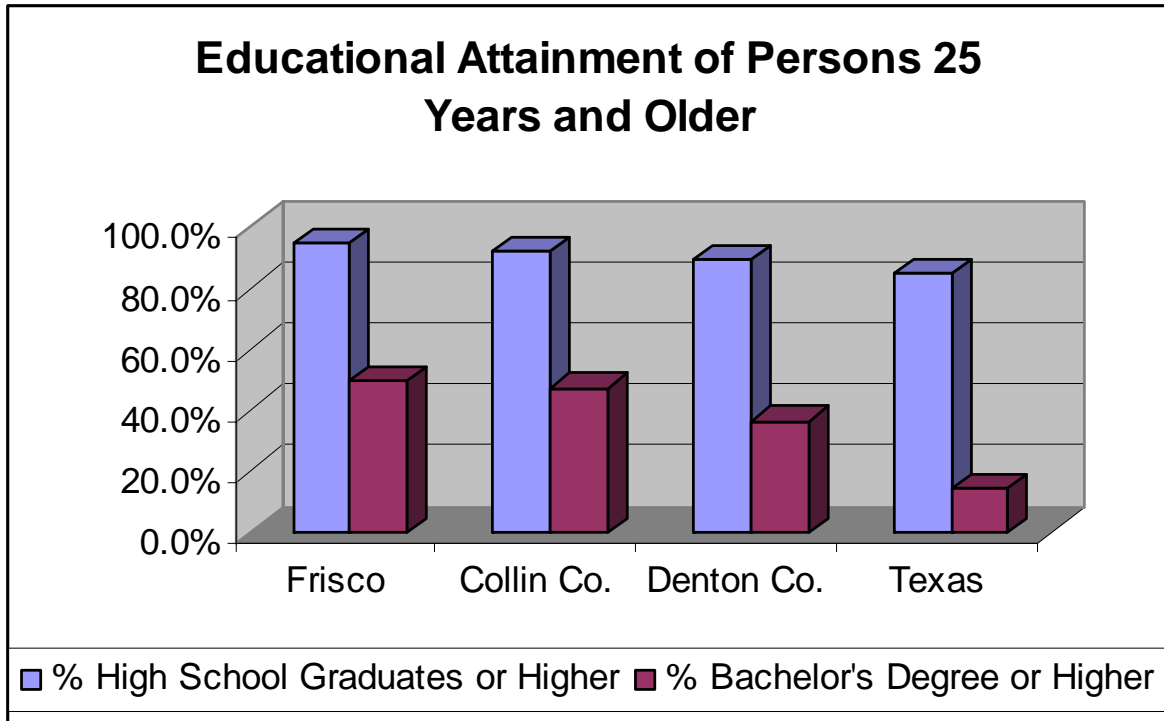
As mentioned earlier, the City of Frisco has a comparatively youthful population. School enrollment at all levels has soared. Prior to 1995, the Frisco ISD had four schools. In just 10 years the, the school district has added 18 new schools through bond elections that have been overwhelming approved by the taxpayers. An additional three elementary schools, one middle school and one high school are planned to open in 2005

and 2006. The Frisco ISD cites that nearly 90% of their graduating seniors plan to continue their education after graduation.



Source: U.S. Census, 2000

According to the 2000 Census, 94.5% of Frisco residents had at least high school diploma or higher and 49.8% had a bachelor's degree or higher. The equivalent statewide figures for a high school diploma or higher and a bachelor's degree or higher were 75.6% and 23.3%.



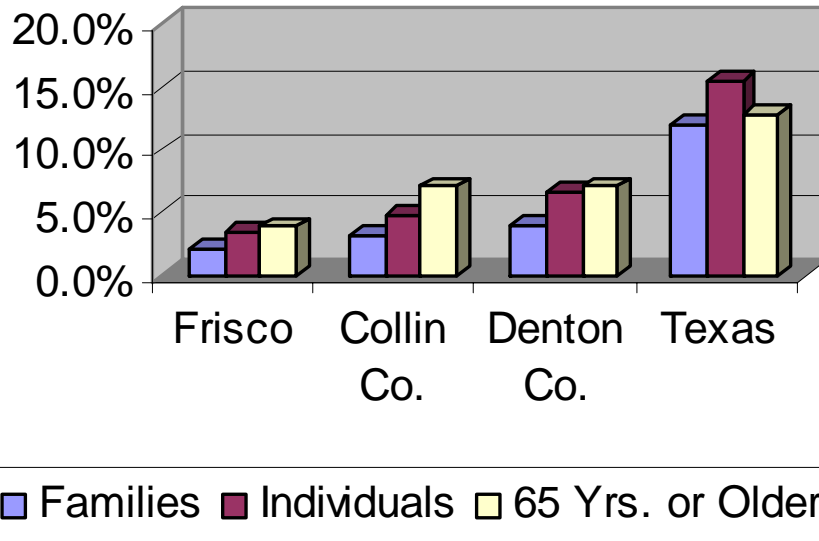
Source: U.S. Census, 2000

POVERTY

In 1999, 3.4% or 1,128 individuals in the City of Frisco lived at an income level below 100% of the federal poverty level. A poverty level of 100% in 2005 dollars would equate to a yearly income of \$9,570 for an individual and \$19,350 for a family of four. The poverty rate in Frisco is significantly lower than the statewide rate of 15.4%. A 2003 update by the U.S. Census shows that those living below the poverty level in Collin County increased to 6.2% and 6.3% in Denton County. The statewide poverty rate also rose to 16.3% in 2003.

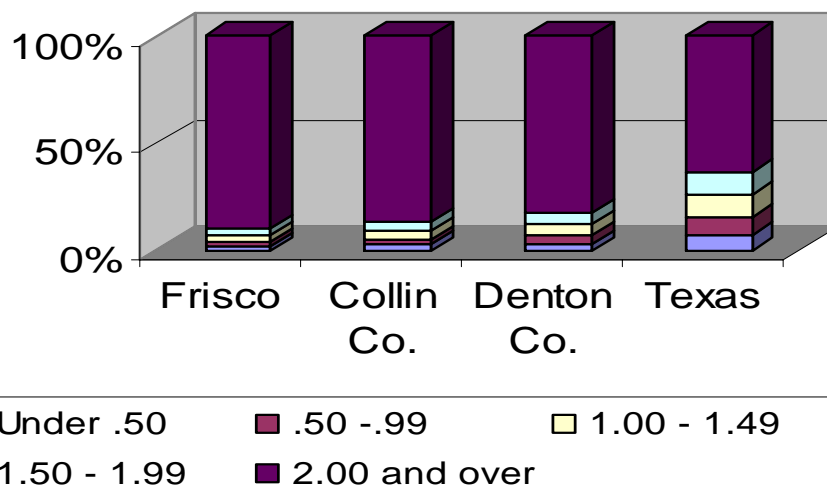
Over 90% of Frisco residents have an income above 200% of the federal poverty level; this equates to a yearly income of \$37,800 for a family of four. Overall, in Collin County 87.1% had an income over 200% of the federal poverty level and 82.7% had incomes over 200%. For the state of Texas, 64.0% had an income above 200% of poverty.

Poverty Status, (Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level), 1999



Source: U.S. Census, 2000

Ratio of Income in 1999 to Poverty Level



Source: U.S. Census, 2000

| 2005 Federal Poverty Guidelines | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Size of Family | 25% | 50% | 100% | 125% | 133% | 150% | 200% |
| 1 | \$2,393 | \$4,785 | \$9,570 | \$11,963 | \$12,728 | \$14,355 | \$19,140 |
| 2 | \$3,208 | \$6,415 | \$12,830 | \$16,038 | \$17,064 | \$19,245 | \$25,660 |
| 3 | \$4,023 | \$8,045 | \$16,090 | \$20,113 | \$21,400 | \$24,135 | \$32,180 |
| 4 | \$4,838 | \$9,675 | \$19,350 | \$24,188 | \$25,736 | \$29,025 | \$38,700 |
| 5 | \$5,653 | \$11,305 | \$22,610 | \$28,263 | \$30,071 | \$33,915 | \$45,220 |
| 6 | \$6,468 | \$12,935 | \$25,870 | \$32,338 | \$34,407 | \$38,805 | \$51,740 |
| 7 | \$7,283 | \$14,565 | \$29,130 | \$36,413 | \$38,743 | \$43,695 | \$58,260 |
| 8 | \$8,098 | \$16,195 | \$32,390 | \$40,488 | \$43,079 | \$48,585 | \$64,780 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Add \$3,260 for each additional family member | | | | | | | |
| From Federal Register, 2/18/05, p. 8373 | | | | | | | |

The poverty guidelines are a simplified version of the poverty thresholds that the Census Bureau uses for statistical purposes — to prepare its estimates of the number of persons and families in poverty. The poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services are used for administrative purposes — for instance, for determining whether a person or family is financially eligible for assistance or services under a particular Federal program.

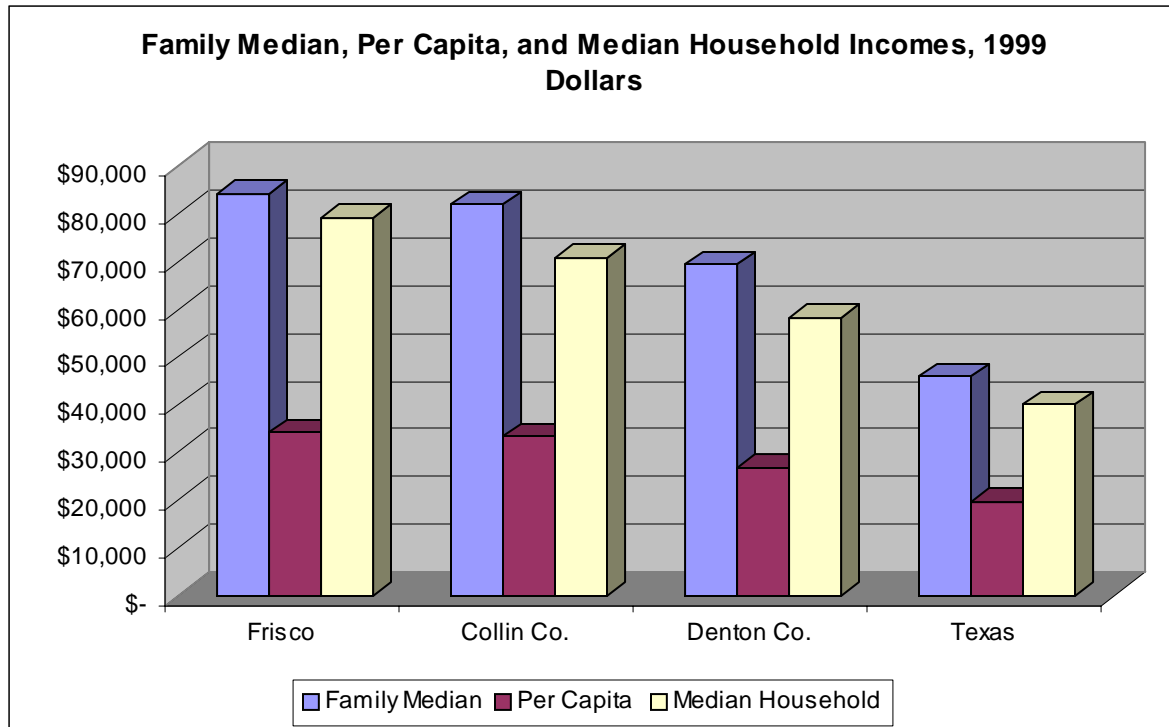
Programs using the guidelines (or percentage multiples of the guidelines — for instance, 125 percent or 185 percent of the guidelines) in determining eligibility include Federal/State programs such as Medicaid, Head Start, the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch Program, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, Children's Health Insurance Program and County mandated programs such as Indigent Health Care and Indigent Defense (legal defense in criminal cases). In the 2004-2005 school year, 1,171 students in the Frisco ISD were eligible for free lunches and 502 were eligible for reduced lunches.

INCOME

The Family Median Income in Frisco was \$84,150 in 1999. The Per Capita Income for Frisco was \$34,089; well above the statewide figures of \$19,617.

| | Frisco | Collin Co. | Denton Co. | Texas |
|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Family Median | \$ 84,150 | \$ 81,856 | \$ 69,292 | \$ 45,861 |
| Per Capita | \$ 34,089 | \$ 33,345 | \$ 26,895 | \$ 19,617 |
| Median Household | \$ 79,149 | \$ 70,835 | \$ 58,216 | \$ 39,927 |

Source: U.S. Census, 2000



Source: U.S. Census, 2000

HOUSING

Frisco housing market is booming. The City issued 2,714 single-family permits in 2003 and a record 3,309 permits in 2004. According to the Collin County Appraisal District, the average single-family home value was \$198,000. There are over 3,500 multi-family family housing units (apartments) in Frisco with an occupancy rate at nearly 90%.

| Collin County Residents Spending More Than 30% on Housing | |
|---|------|
| Mortgaged Owners | 22% |
| Non-Mortgaged Owners | 5% |
| Renters | 32% |
| Remaining (Less than 30%) | 41% |
| | 100% |

| Denton County Residents Spending More Than 30% on Housing | |
|---|------|
| Mortgaged Owners | 23% |
| Non-Mortgaged Owners | 8% |
| Renters | 30% |
| Remaining (Less than 30%) | 39% |
| | 100% |

Selected Characteristics of Households Below Poverty Level in Frisco

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Owner-occupied housing units | 155 |
| Lacking complete plumbing facilities | 0 |
| 1.01 or more occupants per room | 26 |
| Built 1939 or earlier | 9 |
| Householder 65 years and over | 20 |
| With public assistance income | 7 |
| With Social Security income | 24 |
| No telephone service | 13 |
| | |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 242 |
| Lacking complete plumbing facilities | 0 |
| 1.01 or more occupants per room | 48 |
| Built 1939 or earlier | 6 |
| Householder 65 years and over | 20 |
| With public assistance income | 20 |
| With Social Security income | 48 |
| No telephone service | 10 |

Source: U.S. Census, 2000

CRIME STATISTICS

Starting in 1976, the State of Texas adopted the Uniform Crime Report as its official statewide crime report. The Department of Public Safety accepted the responsibility to collect, validate and tabulate UCR reports from all reporting jurisdictions in Texas. The objective of the UCR program is to produce reliable crime statistics for law enforcement administration, operation, and management.

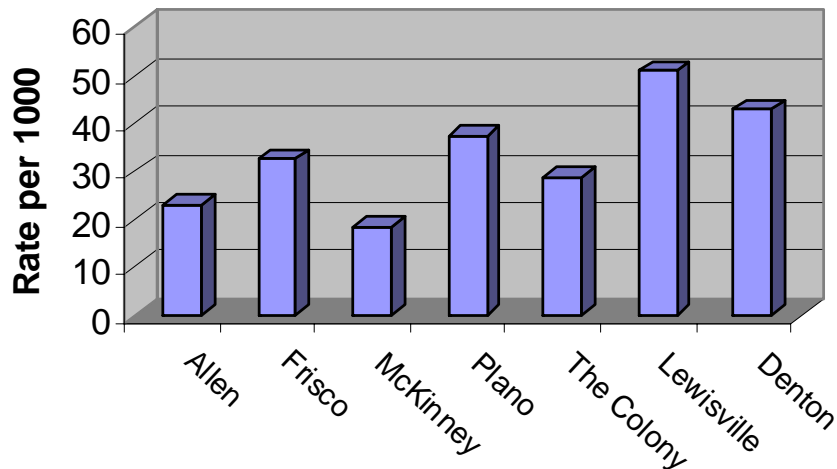
To track the variations in crime, the UCR data collection program uses a statistical summary tool referred to as the Crime Index. Rather than collecting reports of all crimes that were committed in a particular year, UCR collects the reports of seven index crimes. The crimes in this group are all serious, either by their very nature or because of the frequency with which they occur, and present a common enforcement problem to police agencies. Crimes within this index can be further categorized as violent crimes, which include murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, or as property crimes, which consist of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. By reducing the overall occurrence of crime to this Crime Index, the annual comparison of crime trends is simplified.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS
SELECT CITIES IN COLLIN / DENTON COUNTIES
CALENDAR YEAR 2004

| City | Est. Pop. (2004) | Murder | Rape | Rob bery | Aggr. Assault | Burglary | Larceny/ Theft | Car Theft | Total Crime Index | Crime Rate (per 1000) |
|---------------|------------------------|--------|------|-------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Allen | 66,400 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 20 | 329 | 1,116 | 46 | 1534 | 23.10 (+.23) |
| Frisco | 73,900 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 53 | 578 | 1,666 | 79 | 2,403 | 32.51 (+ 5.09) |
| McKinney | 92,500 | 4 | 49 | 42 | 45 | 382 | 1,037 | 139 | 1,698 | 18.36 (-7.64) |
| Plano | 247,000 | 5 | 45 | 141 | 458 | 1,346 | 6,716 | 541 | 9,252 | 37.46 (-4.27) |
| The Colony | 36,450 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 174 | 784 | 65 | 1,054 | 28.92 (+2.24) |
| Lewisville | 86,650 | 4 | 13 | 78 | 76 | 593 | 3,239 | 412 | 4,415 | 50.95 (+3.01) |
| Denton | 96,200 | 6 | 73 | 87 | 237 | 619 | 2,917 | 205 | 4,144 | 43.08 (-0.26) |

Sources: North Central Texas Council of Governments - Estimated Populations -
1/1/2005; Crime Statistics from Texas Department of Public Safety

Uniform Crime Rates for Selected Cities in Collin and Denton Counties (2004)



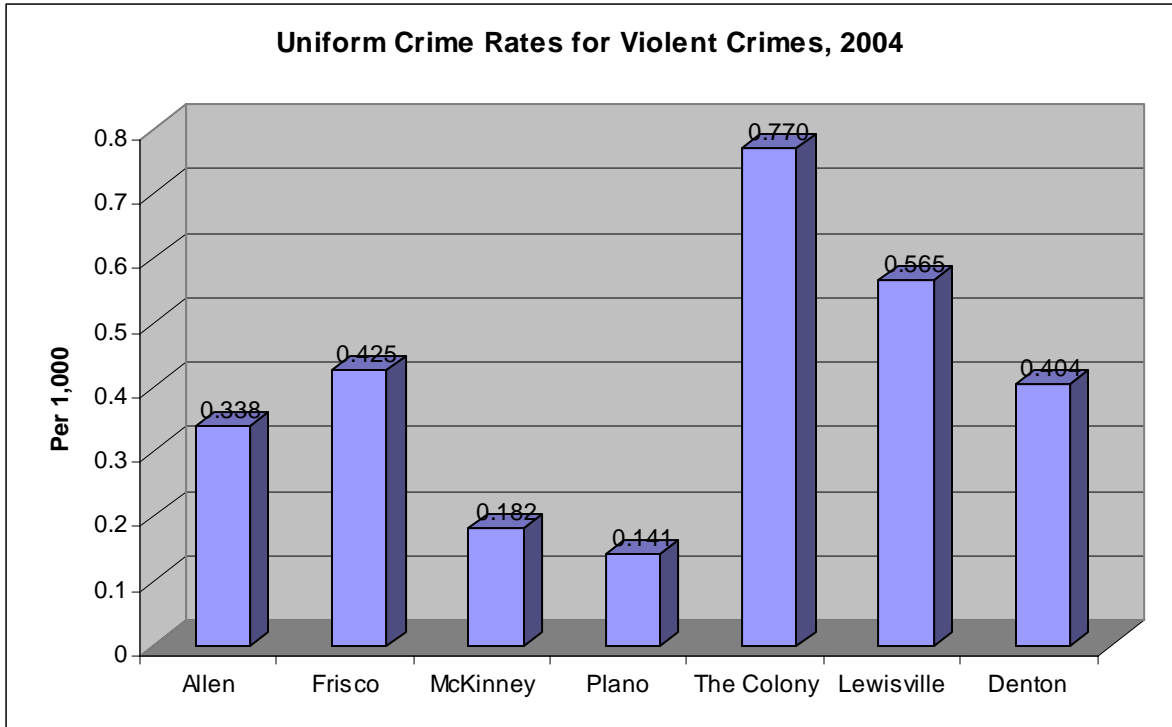
Sources: North Central Texas Council of Governments - Estimated Populations - 1/1/2005; Crime Statistics. From the Texas Department of Public Safety

Crime trends are analyzed using two separate methods: crime volume and crime rates. Crime volume is merely the aggregate sum of the Crime Index. By comparing the crime volume from year to year, trends in the number of crimes committed can be studied. Crime rates, however, are compiled to compensate for changes in the size of Texas' population and to show the number of people affected by crime in a given population.

Frisco Historical Index Crimes and Crime Rates 1997-2004

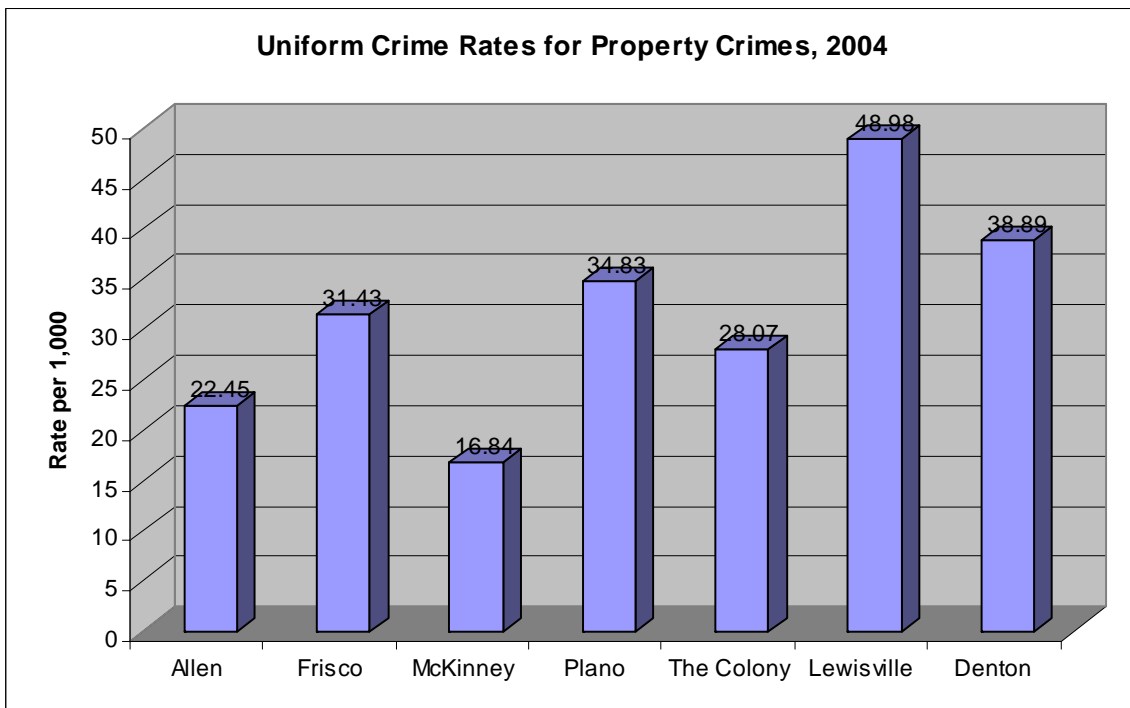
| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index Crimes | 343 | 390 | 460 | 746 | 1,249 | 1,488 | 1821 | 2,403 |
| Crime Rate/ 1,000 | 14.88 | 14.88 | 14.08 | 17.54 | 24.71 | 26.86 | 27.42 | 32.51 |

The Crime Rate in Frisco continues to show an upward trend: increasing from 14.88/1,000 in 1997 to 32.51/1,000 in 2004. In 2004, McKinney had the lowest crime rate in the area at 18.36 and Lewisville had the highest crime rate at 50.95. In looking only at Violent Crimes - murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, Frisco had a crime index of 80 and crime rate of .425.



Sources: North Central Texas Council of Governments - Estimated Populations - 1/1/2005; Crime Statistics. From the Texas Department of Public Safety

For property crimes, which consist of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft, Frisco had a rate of 31.4 and a crime index of 2,323.



Sources::North Central Texas Council of Governments - Estimated Populations - 1/1/2005; Crime Statistics. From the Texas Department of Public Safety

| Substance-Related Motor Vehicle Accidents – 2001 | | | | |
|--|---------------|------|---------------|------|
| | Collin County | | Denton County | |
| | Alcohol | Drug | Alcohol | Drug |
| Total Injury Accidents | 208 | 15 | 204 | 19 |
| Fatal Injury Accidents | 3 | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| Non-Fatal Injury Accidents | 205 | 13 | 195 | 15 |
| Non-Fatal Injuries | 348 | 22 | 294 | 22 |
| Fatal Injuries | 3 | 2 | 11 | 4 |
| % of all Injury Accidents | 6 | 0 | 7.2 | 1 |
| % of all Fatal Accidents | 9 | 6 | 24 | 11 |
| % of all Non-Fatal Accidents | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| % of all Non-Fatal Injuries | 7 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| % of all Fatal Injuries | 8 | 5.6 | 28 | 10 |

Source: Texas Commission on Drug and Alcohol and Drug Abuse

| Arrests for Substance-Related and Violent Crimes – Collin County | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|
| | Number of Arrests | | | Percentage of Arrests | | |
| | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 |
| DWI | 1425 | 1060 | 980 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 785 | 421 | 264 | 2 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Public Intoxication | 1355 | 1490 | 1504 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Trafficking, All Drugs | 0 | 60 | 64 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Possession, All Drugs | 1327 | 958 | 995 | 3.4 | 3 | 3.2 |
| Trafficking, Marijuana | 0 | 9 | 12 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Possession, Marijuana | 858 | 632 | 659 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| All Drug Offenses | 1441 | 1018 | 1059 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Violent Crimes | 356 | 400 | 364 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 |

| Arrests for Substance-Related and Violent Crimes – Denton County | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|
| | Number of Arrests | | | Percentage of Arrests | | |
| | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 |
| DWI | 1335 | 1531 | 1381 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 447 | 416 | 439 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Public Intoxication | 1775 | 1763 | 1985 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 7.3 |
| Trafficking, All Drugs | 0 | 127 | 138 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Possession, All Drugs | 1119 | 923 | 1109 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Trafficking, Marijuana | 0 | 16 | 29 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Possession, Marijuana | 727 | 627 | 780 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| All Drug Offenses | 1241 | 1050 | 1247 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 |
| Violent Crimes | 324 | 367 | 330 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 |

Source: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug

| Substance Abuse Deaths - Collin County | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2002 | | 2001 | |
| | Adult | Youth | Adult | Youth |
| Total Alcohol Related Deaths | 144 | 4 | 140 | 5 |
| Direct Alcohol Related Deaths | 33 | N/A | 39 | N/A |
| Indirect Alcohol Related Deaths | 111 | 4 | 101 | 5 |
| Total Drug Related Deaths | 36 | 1 | 30 | 1 |
| Direct Drug Related Deaths | 29 | 1 | 24 | 1 |
| Indirect Drug Related Deaths | 7 | N/A | 6 | N/A |

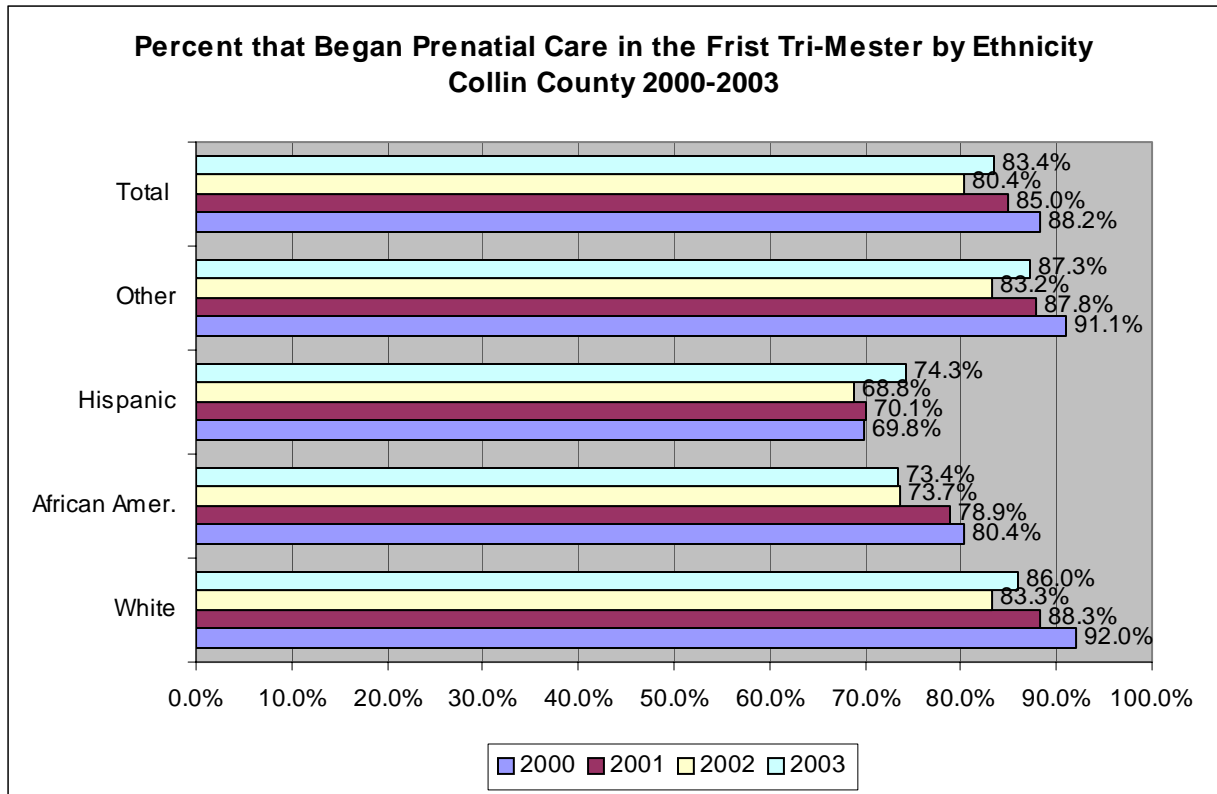
| Substance Abuse Deaths - Denton County | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2002 | | 2001 | |
| | Adult | Youth | Adult | Youth |
| Total Alcohol Related Deaths | 137 | 3 | 123 | 5 |
| Direct Alcohol Related Deaths | 28 | N/A | 21 | N/A |
| Indirect Alcohol Related Deaths | 109 | 3 | 102 | 5 |
| Total Drug Related Deaths | 48 | N/A | 33 | 1 |
| Direct Drug Related Deaths | 43 | N/A | 30 | 1 |
| Indirect Drug Related Deaths | 5 | N/A | 3 | N/A |

Selected Health Indicators

BIRTHS

One of the most important decisions an expecting mother can make is to begin prenatal care with their physician as early as possible. Initiating prenatal care in the first trimester is strongly associated with better birth outcomes, including fewer miscarriages, fewer pre-term or low birth weight births, and lower infant mortality rates.

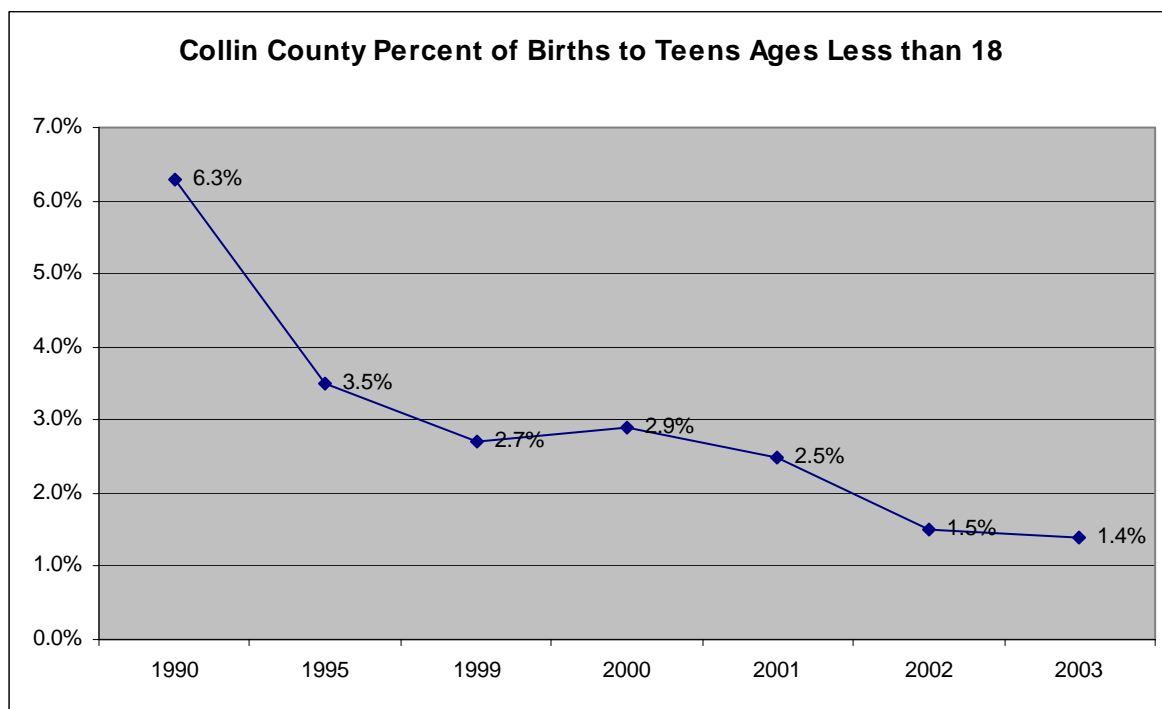
National and local trends over the last few decades have been toward more mothers starting prenatal care early in their pregnancy, except in the poorest ethnic groups where access to care can be difficult. However, the percentage of Collin County mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester has decreased in every ethnic group. By 2003 about 83.4 percent of all mothers in the county began their prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy, a decline from 91.7 percent in 1999. This disquieting trend is apparent in all ethnic groups.



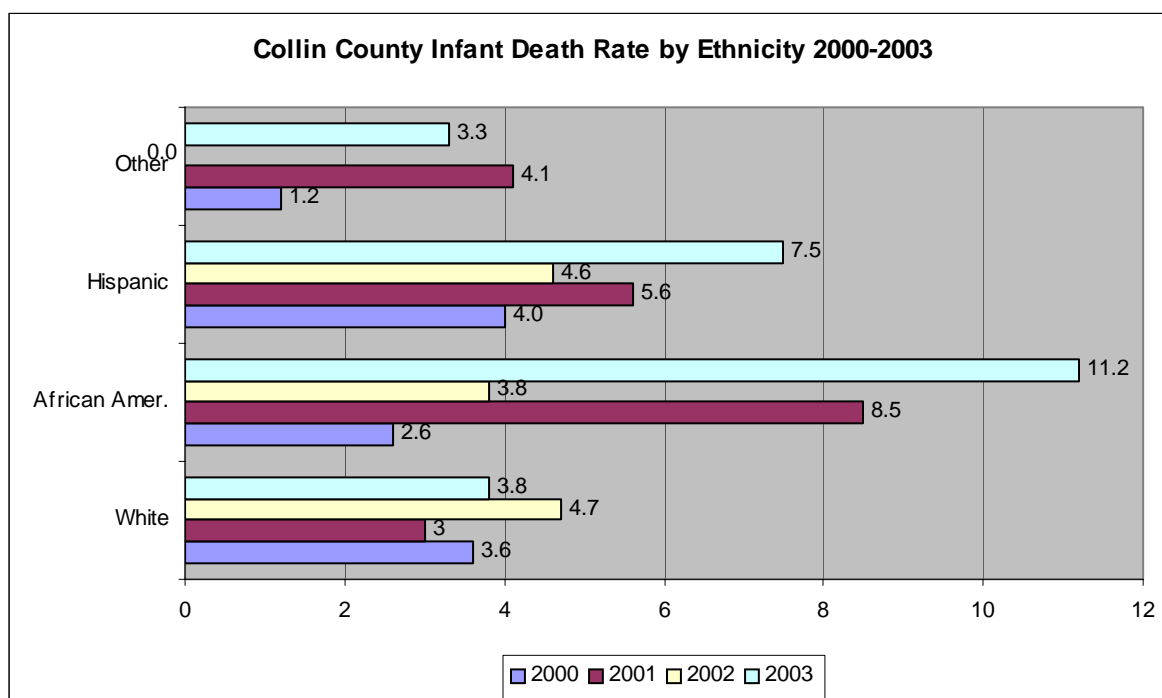
Source: Texas Vital Statistics

The percentage of children born to mothers under the age of 18 has been dropping since 1990, which also improves babies' chances of getting off to a good start. The percent of births to teens decreased from 6.3 percent in 1990 to a low of 1.4 percent by 2003.

Infant mortality has begun to increase in Collin County following the trend in other neighboring counties. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births increased from a low of 3.3 in 2000 to 4.8 in 2004. Infant deaths were stable for whites from 1999 to 2003. However African American infant deaths increased to 11.2 in 2003. Hispanic infant deaths also increased to 7.45 per 1,000 live births in 2003. . (DFW Hospital Council, 2005 Collin County Community Needs Assessment,)



Source: Texas Vital Statistics



Source: Texas Vital Statistics

DEATHS

The leading causes of death for Collin County were heart disease, cancer, cerebrovascular disease (including strokes), and chronic respiratory disease. That Collin County is a relatively healthy community is evidenced by lower age adjusted death rates than the State of Texas for heart disease, cancer, stroke, accidents, diabetes, kidney disease, chronic liver disease and HIV. Collin County had higher age adjusted deaths than the State for Alzheimer's disease and influenza and pneumonia. The county saw mortality rates for heart disease and cerebrovascular disease trending downward consistently during 2000-2003.

COLLIN COUNTY LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Age Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Population

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | Texas 2003 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| Heart Disease | 221.7 | 200.5 | 207.9 | 177.8 | 188.3 |
| Cancer | 164.8 | 171.3 | 177.2 | 159.2 | 185.0 |
| Cerebrovascular Disease | 64.2 | 59.8 | 52.4 | 50.3 | 59.7 |
| Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease | 47.4 | 40.0 | 47.8 | 39.5 | 34.1 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | 19.0 | 19.9 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 24.3 |
| Influenza & Pneumonia | 24.2 | 25.8 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.9 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 16.3 | 19.5 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 31.4 |
| Chronic Kidney Disease | 11.0 | 14.0 | 8.2 | 13.4 | 12.1 |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | 13.7 | 13.3 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 18.1 |
| Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis | 5.9 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 12.1 |
| Suicide | 9.2 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 10.6 |
| Septicemia | 4.4 | 10.8 | 90.9 | 4.5 | 12.7 |
| Homicide | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 6.7 |
| HIV/AIDS | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 4.7 |

Source: Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, using ICD-10 Cause of Death Coding and the U.S. 2000 Standard million population.

Mortality due to HIV/AIDS has declined considerably since the mid-1990's, when newer treatment options were introduced. Prior to that AIDS was one of the top five causes of death in most urban counties for about a decade. In recent years, however, HIV/AIDS mortality has begun to increase in some regions, often those where access to primary care is more difficult. Whether the HAART drug therapies have truly stopped the rising AIDS mortality of the 1990's, or only slowed them down, has yet to become clear.

Collin County age specific death rates for 2003 indicate that accidents, cancer and homicide were the leading causes of death among residents aged 0 to 24. The leading causes of death among adult ages 25 to 44 were cancer, heart disease, accidents, and suicides. Heart disease and cancer were the leading causes of death among residents over the age of 45. (DFW Hospital Council, 2005 Collin County Community Needs Assessment)

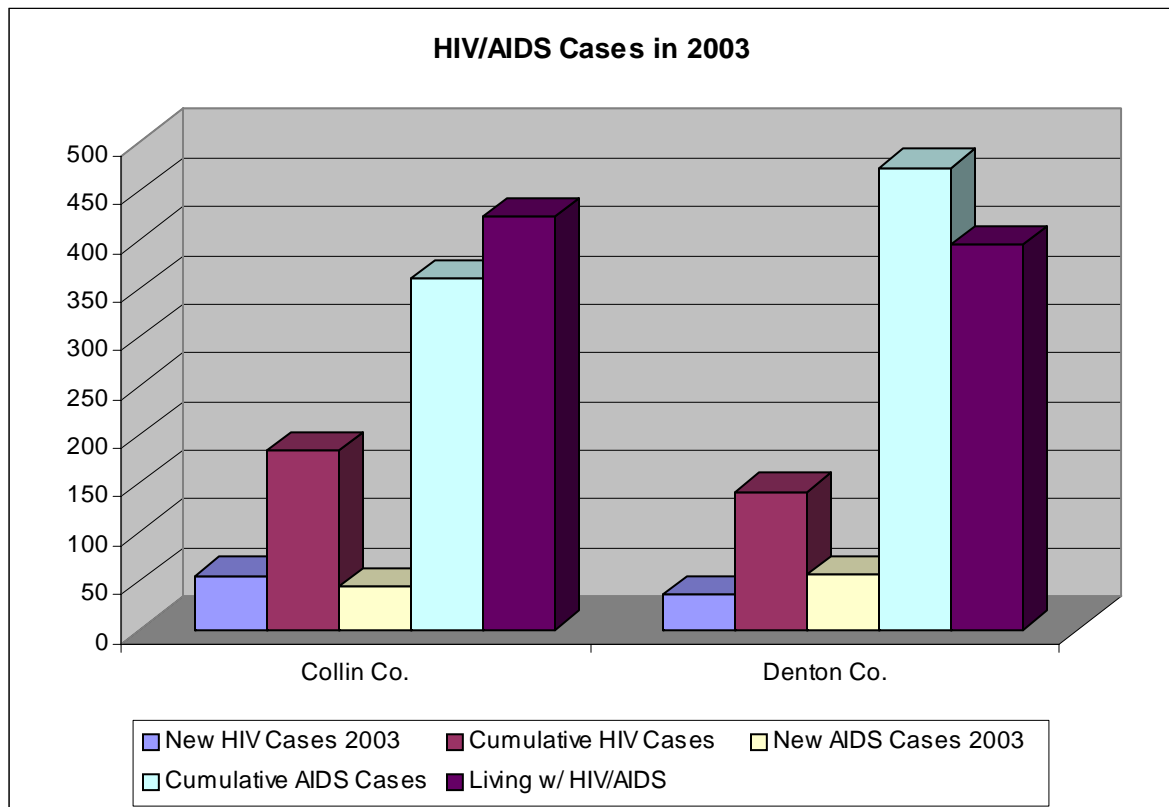
HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS continues to have an impact on our community. In 2003, 4,804 new cases of HIV were reported in Texas of which 55 cases were from Collin County and 35 cases were from Denton County. For this same period, 424 Collin County residents were living with HIV/AIDS and 395 residents in Denton County were living with AIDS.

HIV and AIDS Cases Cumulative and Year to Date: Jan – Dec. 2003

| | Collin Co. | Denton Co. | Texas |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|--------|
| New HIV Cases 2003 | 55 | 35 | 4,804 |
| Cumulative HIV Cases | 184 | 141 | 19,242 |
| New AIDS Cases 2003 | 44 | 56 | 3,689 |
| Cumulative AIDS Cases | 360 | 474 | 63,600 |
| Living w/ HIV/AIDS | 424 | 395 | 48,366 |

Source: Texas Department of Health, HIV/STD

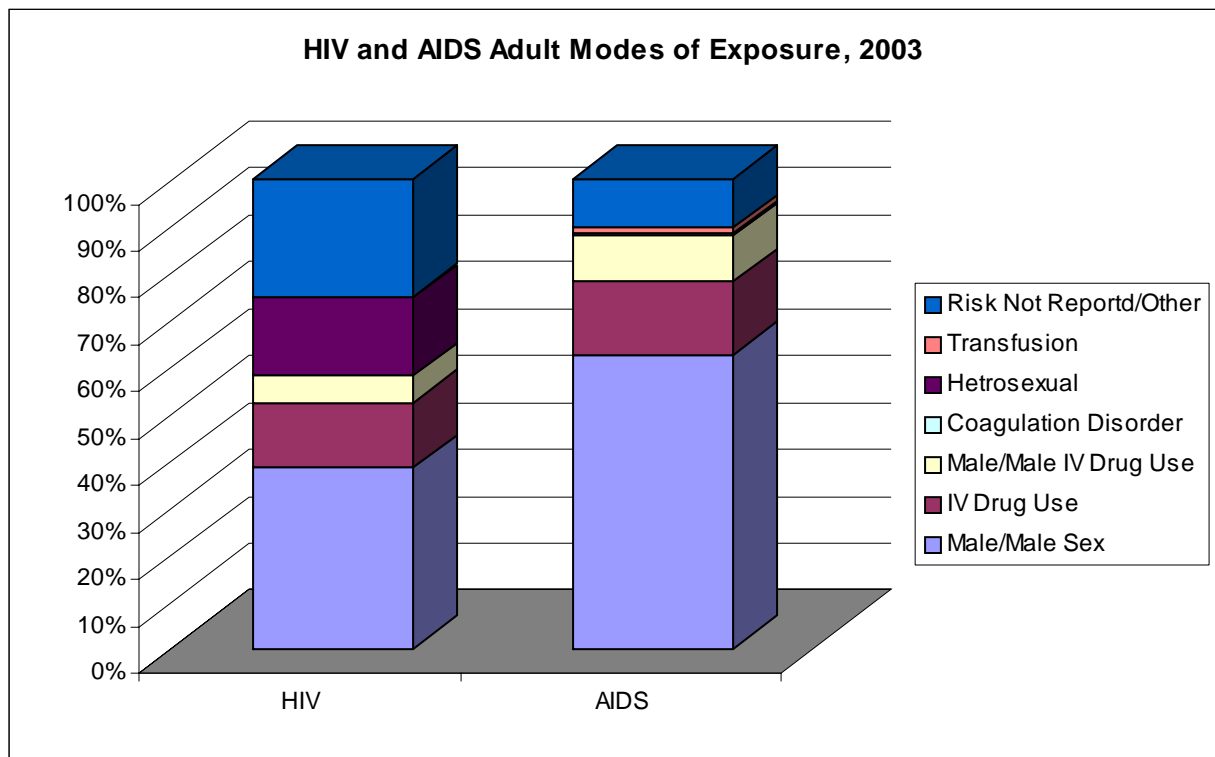


Source: Texas Department of Health, HIV/STD

RACE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF NEW TEXAS HIV/AIDS CASES, 2003

| | 2003 New HIV Cases | | 2003 New AIDS Cases | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | Cases | Percent | Cases | Percent |
| Total White | 1669 | 35% | 1183 | 32% |
| Total African American | 1993 | 0% | 1479 | 40% |
| Total Hispanic | 1036 | 22% | 977 | 28% |
| Total Asian | 54 | 1% | 36 | <1% |
| Total American Indian | 11 | <1% | 4 | <1% |
| Total Unknown Race | 39 | <1% | 9 | <1% |
| TOTAL | 4802 | 100% | 3690 | 100% |

For adults in Texas, the leading modes of exposure for cumulative HIV and AIDS cases are Males/Male Sex; Intravenous Drug Use; Heterosexual Contact and Male/Male IV Drug Use. The primary mode of HIV/AIDS exposure to children was Parent at Risk/Has HIV - HIV 84.7% and AIDS 74.7%.



Source: Texas Department of Health, HIV/STD

HOMELESSNESS

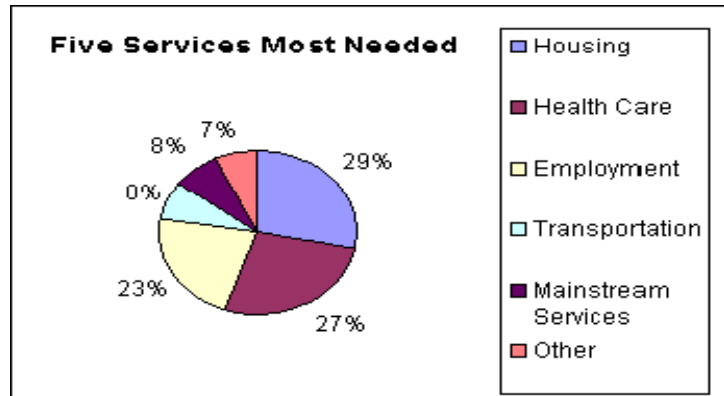
Getting an accurate count of homelessness is a challenge. A needs assessment developed and completed in 2004 by the City of Plano staff in collaboration with the Homeward Bound Task Force identified 1,238 persons who were residing in homeless shelters in 2003 and in the state mental hospitals from Collin County. The compiled data indicated that there are approximately 200 chronic homeless persons in Collin County per year. According to the Homeward Bound Assessment, Collin County is successfully assisting 84% of the homeless in the county to become stable and productive citizens. The remaining 16% of the homeless do not have a permanent home, are unable to take care of themselves, and are over utilizing the health care, social service and justice systems. This population makes up the chronic homeless. (Homeward Bound)

A Point-in-Time Survey of homeless in Collin County was executed by The United Way of Metropolitan Dallas in partnership with United Way of Collin County. No statistics are available for the city of Frisco. The Point-in-Time Survey is completed each year and demonstrates the number of homeless individuals either living on the street or being housed in temporary, emergency or transitional housing in Collin County on a given day each year. (Note: Inconsistencies in total responses reflect respondents' leaving questions unanswered. This survey was taken on January 24, 2005 with the results as follows.

| Point-in-Time Survey | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----|
| Collin County | | |
| January 24, 2005 | | |
| Organization | # Homeless | |
| Samaritan Inn | 65 | |
| CITY House | 20 | |
| Hope's Door | 12 | |
| Nat'l Alliance of Mentally Ill | 4 | |
| Mental Commitments | 3 | |
| TOTAL | 104 | |
| | | |
| Surveys Completed | 65 | |
| Persons Represented | 95 | |
| | | |
| AGE | | |
| 0-16 | 37 | 41% |
| 17-20 | 16 | 18% |
| 21-30 | 8 | 9% |
| 31-40 | 10 | 11% |
| 41-50 | 11 | 12% |
| 51-60 | 8 | 9% |
| 61-70 | 0 | 0% |
| 71-80 | 1 | 1% |
| TOTAL RESPONSES | 91 | |
| | | |
| GENDER | | |
| Male | 45 | 49% |
| Female | 47 | 51% |
| TOTAL RESPONSES | 92 | |
| | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY | | |
| African American | 21 | 24% |
| American Indian | 2 | 2% |
| Asian Caucasian | 1 | 1% |
| Caucasian | 38 | 44% |
| Hispanic | 19 | 22% |
| Hispanic/Caucasian | 2 | 2% |
| Other | 3 | 4% |
| TOTAL RESPONSES | 86 | |
| | | |

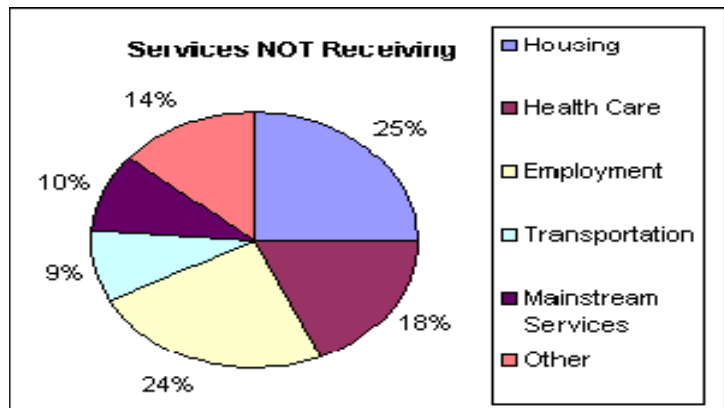
Five Services Needed Most

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Housing | 29% |
| Health Care | 27% |
| Employment | 23% |
| Transportation | 8% |
| Mainstream Services | 8% |
| Other | 7% |



Services NOT Receiving

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Housing | 25% |
| Health Care | 18% |
| Employment | 24% |
| Transportation | 9% |
| Mainstream Services | 10% |
| Other | 14% |



Description of Services

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Housing | Permanent Housing placement Emergency shelter Transitional housing | Employment | Job placement Job training Educational options Childcare GED Life skills |
| Health Care | Mental health care Dental Medical Case management Substance abuse Vision care | Mainstream Services | Food stamps TANF SS Disability Legal aid |
| Transportation/ Other | Bus pass Car | Other | Picture ID Driver's License Phone English classes Clothing |

Denton County and City of Denton Homeless

| Estimated and Actual Number of Homeless Persons | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|-------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| DENTON COUNTY Estimated Number of Homeless according to National Statistics and Research | | | | CITY OF DENTON Actual Number of Homeless Observed and Counted | | | | | At-risk to be Homeless (No Child Left Behind*) |
| Year | General Population | Average Rate of Homelessness per 10,000** | Overall estimate of Homelessness | In Emergency Shelter | Unsheltered | In Transitional Housing | In Permanent Supportive Housing* | Total Homeless Counted | |
| * 2001 | 450,100 | 8.6 | 387 | 29 | 25 | 36 | 0 | 90 | N/A |
| 2002 | 475,600 | 8.6 | 409 | 59 | 34 | 50 | 0 | 143 | N/A |
| 2004 | 528,950 | 8.6 | 455 | 32 | 25 | 76 | 91 | 224 | 424 |
| 2005 | 545,987 | 8.6 | 470 | 108 | 44 | 76 | 52 | 280 | 616 |

* Methodology for the Estimated Number - The DCHC used a methodology based on data from Martha Burt's Book: "Helping America's Homeless: Emergency Shelter or Affordable Housing." Burt used findings from the Urban Institute's 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (NSHAPC). The rate is an average of NSHAPC data collected in February of 1996 or October/November 1996. The DCHC chose to use the lower bound estimates from October/November 1996 when estimating the number of homeless in Denton County. Burt presents rates of homelessness for three distinct community types from both the February and October/November dates. The community types include metropolitan service areas (MSA's), suburban/urban fringe areas and rural areas. The D.C.H.C. determined that Denton County should be considered a suburban/urban fringe area due to its proximity to Dallas and Fort Worth. For areas that are considered suburban/urban fringe, the rate of homelessness was averaged at 8.6 per 10,000 in October/November 1996. Thus, the formula for estimating homelessness for Denton County was calculated as follows: $545,987 * 8.6/10,000 = 470$

At Risk to be Homeless (No Child Left Behind Definition) - Persons sharing housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks (campers, not mobile homes) or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative accommodations, migrant or were children abandoned in hospitals or awaiting foster care placement.

Source: City of Denton

DRAFT FY 2006 Action Plan for the City of Frisco Community Development Block Grant Program

The Housing Trust Fund of the City of Frisco has made the following recommendations to the City of Frisco City Council for the use of FY 2006 Community Development Block Grant Funding.

***Public Service Funding Recommendations** – by law, the City can only use 15% of its CDBG funding for public services. In FY 2006, this amount will total \$34,500.*

Frisco Family Services Center -- \$20,000

For the purpose of funding a bi-lingual social worker.

Frisco Housing Authority/Boys and Girls Club of Collin County -- \$5,200

For the purpose of establishing a Boys and Girls Club program at the Preston Trace Apartments, a Low-Income Housing Tax Credit property owned by the Frisco Housing Authority.

Collin County Intervention to Youth (CITY House) -- \$6,000

For the purpose of expanding the crisis counseling program to youth at Centennial High School and the Opportunity Center.

Hope's Door -- \$3,300

For Shelter/Hotline Services, Victim Outreach and Counseling for Battered

Capital Expenses Funding

Frisco Housing Authority -- \$34,000

For the purpose of construction of a playground at the Preston Trace complex and wiring buildings for high speed Internet access to support job training and educational programs.

City of Frisco – Housing Rehabilitation Program -- \$115,532

For the purpose of providing low-income homeowners funding to address health and safety rehabilitation needs in their homes.

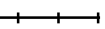
Administrative Costs – The City of Frisco will use up to 20% of the CDBG entitlement (or \$46,008) for the purpose of offsetting administrative costs of the CDBG program.


Frisco Community Development Block Grant Eligibility


Census 2000 Split Block Group Low and Moderate Income Summary Data

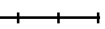
| LOGRECNO | TRACT | BLKGRP | POP100 | HU100 | LOW MOD UNV | LOW MOD % |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| TX0010976 | 030300 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TX0011041 | 030401 | 1 | 54 | 21 | 0 | 26 0.0 |
| TX0011043 | 030401 | 1 | 6512 | 2851 | 976 | 6426 15.2 |
| TX0011044 | 030401 | 2 | 3444 | 1203 | 646 | 3451 18.7 |
| TX0011047 | 030402 | 1 | 92 | 43 | 25 | 29 86.2 |
| TX0011049 | 030402 | 1 | 2043 | 791 | 677 | 2193 30.9 |
| TX0011050 | 030402 | 2 | 4909 | 2234 | 1854 | 4822 38.4 |
| TX0011053 | 030501 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TX0011054 | 030501 | 2 | 249 | 200 | 85 | 273 31.1 |
| TX0011056 | 030501 | 1 | 9357 | 3555 | 764 | 9331 8.2 |
| TX0011057 | 030501 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 10 100.0 |
| TX0011060 | 030502 | 1 | 38 | 17 | 0 | 24 0.0 |
| TX0011062 | 030502 | 1 | 2908 | 1024 | 154 | 2954 5.2 |
| TX0011065 | 030503 | 2 | 673 | 233 | 128 | 643 19.9 |
| TX0011067 | 030503 | 2 | 25 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| TX0019170 | 021506 | 1 | 82 | 26 | 8 | 12 66.7 |
| TX0019171 | 021506 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| TX0019173 | 021506 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TX0019176 | 021508 | 1 | 446 | 308 | 233 | 422 55.2 |
| TX0019179 | 021509 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TX0019182 | 021510 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TX0019184 | 021510 | 1 | 1816 | 764 | 183 | 1808 10.1 |
| TX0019185 | 021510 | 2 | 67 | 29 | 0 | 46 0.0 |
| TX0019188 | 021511 | 1 | 934 | 350 | 25 | 887 2.8 |
| TX0019983 | 020101 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TX0019986 | 020102 | 1 | 37 | 19 | 13 | 37 35.1 |
| TX0019987 | 020102 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


Legend


-  Railroads


 Major Roads


 Minor Roads

 City Limits

 City

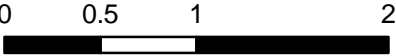
 ETJ
- Split Block Groups

 CDBG Ineligible (< 34% Low - Moderate Income)

 CDBG Eligible (>= 34% Low - Moderate Income)



1 inch equals 1 miles



Miles

